ON THE 1st OF JANUARY 1840,
WILL BE PUBLISHED
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANACK—with an INDIAN CALENDAR for 1840—The Army, (with a gradation List, not hitherto given) Civil and Indian Navy Lists will be corrected up to the latest possible date,—and the List of H. H. the Nizam's Army to the 15th of December—It will contain a great variety of useful information, and the whole will be printed on English Paper—Price 6 Rupees.—Courier Office, 5th November 1839.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of *Domingos Mendes*, late of Bombay Portuguese, Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to *Domingos de Mello*, and *Anacleto Duarte*, respectively of Bombay Portuguese, Inhabitants, the Executors named in and appointed by the abovementioned Will of the said deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 4th day of November, 1839.

MORGAN AND ARMITAGE,
Proctors for Petitioners.

SUPREMA CORTE.—Tendo se recorido a Suprema Corte da Judicatura em Bombay, para que a verificaçaó do Testamento de *Domingos Mendes*, Morador de Bombay ja defunto tendo consedido ao *Domingos de Mello*, *e Anacleto Duarte*, respeitavel habitonte de Bombay, executores Nomeados do mesmo Testamento, todos as pessoas aquem pertençem o conheçimento d'isso sam informados do mesmo pelo Suprema Corte.—Datodo em Bombay 4 de Novembro de 1839.

MORGAN E ARMITAGE.
Procuradores do Testamento.

NOTICE.—The undersigned beg leave to intimate, that from the 10th of last month they became Partners as Auctioneers, Commission Agents and Shopkeepers—their premises will be thrown open on the 2d of December next, for the transaction of business, and they trust by attention and assiduity to merit a share of the patronage and support of the Public.

BENNETT AND Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, 2d November, 1839,

With reference to the above notice, Messrs. BENNETT AND Co. most respectfully solicit a share of the patronage and support of the public, and trust by a due attention and assiduity to business to merit the same, and they confidently pledge themselves, that all articles offered by them to the public, shall be of the best quality and at the most moderate rates. They also beg to add that their Auctioneering business will be conducted precisely on the same terms as those of other houses in the same trade.

All orders from Outstations and Messes will be most promptly and faithfully attended to, however trifling they may be.
No. 5, Forbes' Street 2d November 1839.

CHAMPAGNE.

A Small quantity of superior Champagne Wine, lately received from the celebrated Vineyards of Epernay, is now for sale in cases of one doz. Bottles at 40 Rs. per doz. and in cases of two doz. Pint bottles at 22 Rs. per doz. by

Messrs. SKINNER AND Co.
Bombay 4th November, 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Friday the 22nd of November, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co., will sell by Public Auction, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plate, Plated, Glass, and Queens Ware, together with an open Chariot, a Shigram and English Buggy, two Horses, a Poney, a Palanquin, and Tonjon. The Property of Capt. JACOB Artillery, at his Residence near the Powder Works Mazagon. Particulars are published in Catalogues, and the property on view from Monday the 18th Instant.

FOR SALE.—HUNT AND Co.'s Port Wine in three dozen cases at Rs. 20 per doz. likewise Sherry from the same in three dozen cases, at Rupees 18 the Doz. The Wines are of superior quality and have been highly approved of by competent Judges.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co.

ON Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND Co., the following Wines viz:—

Madeira, in Wood, from Keirs and Co. at	Rs	550	₱ Pipe.
,, ,, ,,	,,	275	,, Hhd.
Sherry, in ditto, from R. Bowman, at	,,	350	,, ,,
Ditto, in ditto, from Duff, Legh, and Bellamy	,,	350	,, ,,
Ditto, in bottle, from Hope, Bruce, & Co. of Leith	,,	16	,, doz.
Ditto, —ditto, from Escombe and Sidebotham,	,,	16	,, ,,
Champaigne, ditto, ditto, ditto	40 & 30	₱	,,
Claret, ditto, ditto, ditto	20	,,	,,
Ditto, ditto, ditto, Destourneis Co's.	25 & 24	,,	,,
Ditto, ditto, ditto, Larose, from C. Thomson		14	,, ,,
Sauterne, ditto, ditto, from ditto		12	,, ,,

Bombay, 5th Nov., 1839.

TO BE LET.—with Entry from the 1st December 1839, the house and premises in Rampart Row, at present occupied by Messrs. *Gibb Miller and Co*; also the premises formerly in the occupation of the Accountant General, and now rented by Messrs. *Higginson and Cardwell*, with Entry from the 1st January 1840. Apply to Messrs, *Forbes and Co*, Bombay, 5th November, 1839.

TO BE LET.—A house No 2, in Rampart row, a new House in Bakehouse Lane, a House in Mazagon,—Apply to *Cursetjee Jamsetjee*.
5th November.

FOR SALE—No. XXXV, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, corrected up to the 1st August; Printed on Europe paper.—PRICE, RUPEES Three.—Courier Office, 2d November 1839.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. LECKIE AND Co.
Wines received from Messrs. Hemery Brothers of Jersey, 3 dozen and 6 dozen Cases.

Claret, Lafitte, Vint. 1834	@ Rs	20	₱ Dozen.
Hock, Growth of Rudesheim, Vint. 1825	,, ,,	20	,, ,,
Sparkling Champaign, 1st Growth of Ai 1834	,, ,,	35	,, ,,
Champaign, Cognac Brandy, Pale.	,, ,,	15	,, ,,
Cognac Cherry Brandy	,, ,,	15	,, ,,

Ditto Do. from Messrs. C. P. Fletcher, and Co. of London, in 1 Dozen Cases.

Sparkling Champaign	@ Rs	35	₱ Dozen.
Claret, St. Julian, 1834	,, ,,	18	,, ,,
Claret, St. Estephe, 1834	,, ,,	16	,, ,,

Also, in 3 doz. and 6 dozen Cases.

Pale Sherry, of superior quality, *received from Mr. J. W. Bridges, London, and Selected by Captain Grindlay* @ Rs 18 ₱ doz.

TO be had at the Godowns of the undersigned, Superior Sherry in wood from the House of *Apalatagui and Co.* of Xeres.

In Butts at	Rs.	550
Hhds. at	,,	300
Quarter Casks	,,	150
In Quart Bottles per dozen.	,,	18

ALSO

Genuine Port Wine in Quart Bottles per dozen	,,	18
per Pint	,,	10

AND

Brown Sherry, in Quarts	,,	12

EDMOND BIBBY AND Co.
Rampart Row Bombay, 5th, Nov. 1839.

FOR SALE.—An elegant Mahogany Patent Grand Piano Forte of 6½ Octaves.
Also a Mahogany Semi Grand Piano Forte 6 Octaves.
Makers, Collard and Collard, late Clementi.
Apply at Messrs. EDMOND, BIBBY & Co's.—Rampart Row, 5th Nov., 1839.

HORSBURGH'S CHARTS AND DIRECTORIES, (of the latest surveys and edition,) Norie's Epitomes and Nautical Almanacs for the ensuing year, may be had of the undersigned, who begs to acquaint his Nautical friends, that among the Charts (a very varied collection) there are a few of the Red Sea on a large scale, in 4 sheets, from the recent surveys of Captain MORESBY and other Gentlemen of the Indian Navy. W, W. BECK.
Apollo House, 5th November 1839.

THE latest London Political Caricatures, just received per "*Herefordshire.*"—W. W. BECK, begs to call the attention of those who take an interest in Politics, to a collection of the abovementioned Caricatures, which for humour and graphic point have never perhaps been excelled;—and also to the undermentioned works recently received, viz. Rickard's India, in 2 vol., Life of Lord Clive, 2 Do., Gifford's English Lawyer, 1 Do., Dodwell and Miles's Indian Army List, Murray's English Grammar, with Exercises and Key, Book of Costumes, folio, handsomely bound, a few copies of the Queen's Coronation Procession, Blank Music Books, and a few of De Porquet's Elementary French Works for the use of Schools, for which at any future period W. W. B. will be happy to receive and forward to the Publisher any orders which he may be favored, engaging to supply the same at the lowest possible price.

BOMBAY
PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER.
Saturday, November 2nd, 1839.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

COTTON.—The advices brought from England by the Steamer have had little effect on the market as respects prices, but have infused a little more activity into it—Some small parcels of mixed, inferior Bharsee have been purchased at Rs. 109 to Rs. 110 ₱ Candy, while Broach is held at Rs. 125 ₱ Candy.

OPIUM (*Malwa*).—The quantity which remained in the warehouses on the 30th ultimo amounted to 9499 chests, only 66 chests having been exported between the 23rd and 30th ultimo.—The last advices from England gives but slender hopes of any indemnity being granted by the British Govt.

PEPPER.—Some purchases to a small extent of Malabar have been made at previous prices, or Rs. 79 ₱ Candy.

PERSIAN & ARABIAN GULF PRODUCE.

COFFEE (*Mocha*)—The high prices sought by importers have checked enquiry, while the advices of the home market are less favorable than previously.

WOOL.—Prices are fully supported, and the commodity continues to be much run on by exporters.

THE MONEY MARKET.

GOVT. SECURITIES.—Continue very scarce in the market. Some small sales of Four ₱ Cents of 1835 | 36 have been made at Rs. 98¼ to Rs. 98¾ ₱ Rs. 100.

BILLS ON LONDON —Since the departure of the Steamer on the 28th ultimo, negotiations have been on a small scale. The closing rates previous thereto were from 2s to 2s | ¼ ₱ rupee at 6 months sight.

DO. ON CALCUTTA.—At the sale at the Treasury on the 31st ultimo of five lakhs of Rupees of 30 days sight bills, they averaged Rs. 100. 15. 10 ₱ 100. The buyers were principally Europeans.—

DO. ON CANTON.—All transactions in them remain in suspense.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHT TO CHINA.—No vessel is loading Cotton.

DO. TO LIVERPOOL & LONDON.—There has been more demand for tonnage to the former port since the Steamer came in, and owing to a temporary scarcity of vessels rather higher rates have been demanded.—We alter our quotation to 70s | to the former port, and continue it at 55s | to 60s | for the latter.

MEMORANDUM OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER, BILLS, &c.

Current value of Government Securities.		Buy	Sell
		Rs as	Rs as
Five ₱ cent Loan of 1825-26 | From No. 1151 to No. 3900	None in the market	108-8	108-12
Five ₱ cent Loan of 1825-26 | From No. 3001 to No. 6000	None in the market	108-12	109
Five ₱ cent Loan of 1825 26 | From No. 6001 to No. 10,000	None in the market	110	110-8
Five ₱ cent Loan of 1825-26 | From No. 10001 to No. 15,200	None in the market	110-8	112
Five ₱ cent Loan of 1829-30	None in the market	110-8	112
Four ₱ cent Loan of 1832-33	None in the market	104	104-8
Four ₱ cent Loan of 1835-36 (Company's Rs.	None in the market	98	98-2
Five ₱ cent Transfer Loan, of 1834-35 none in the Market	None in the market	113-8	114
Course of Exchange,			
Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days sight	Company's	101-8	101-12
Bills on Madras @ 30 ditto	ditto	100-8	101
Bills on Canton @ 60 ditto	ditto ₱ 100 Dollars		208
		s. d.	s. d.
Bills on London @ 6 months sight		2-½	2
Bills on London @ 30 days sight		1-11½	1 11
Price of Bullion and Specie		Rs as	Rs as
Spanish Dollars whole ₱ 100	Scarce	221-8	222
Ditto do. broken ₱ 100	ditto	220-8	221
German Crowns ₱ 100		213	213-8
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes ₱ £ Stg			
In small quantities		10-4	10 8
Sycee Silver large ingots ₱ 100 Tolahs	None offering	104-4	104-8
Ditto do. small ingots ₱ 100 Tolahs	ditto	104	104-4

Premia of Insurance.

Bombay to London	2 8 0	a 3 0 0	₱ Ct.
Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope	2 0 0	a 2 8 0	do.
Ditto Port Louis	1 8 0	a 2 0 0	do.
Ditto Calcutta	2 0 0	a 2 8 0	do.
Ditto to Madras	1 8 0	a 2 0 0	do.
Ditto Colombo	1 0 0	a 1 8 0	do.
Ditto Whampoa	2 8 0		do.
Ditto Batavia	2 0 0		do.
Ditto to Singapore	2 0 0		do.
Ditto Bussorah	3 0 0		do.
Ditto Bushire	28 0		do.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—It is a sad reflection that the human mind is so constituted in some persons, that they never see or hear of any great achievement, or heroic Act, without feeling an immediate desire to detract from its merits, as if so much as accrued to the Heroes of such deeds, abated from their own worth. To the noble and generous mind the enactment of lofty *enterprises*, whether of Arts or Arms, incites to emulation and generous rivalry, but the low, sordid and cowardly soul seeks satisfaction in pale Envy, malignant Calumny and rancorous hatred. "Damns with faint praise and stabs with whispered slander." I am led to address you this by the few remarks in your *Courier* of the 26th inst. on the Letter of *an Officer* "which appeared in the same days Paper," and I trust your sentiments will be read and felt by such men (for I cannot imagine they are either officers or gentlemen,) who have from time to time favored the Calcutta Press with their Calumnious and Envious detractions. Sir John Keane is no favorite of the writer of this letter, and perhaps he has no personal reason to speak well of him, but still no one can now deny that he has ably performed the duty assigned to him, and in the Ghiznee affair shewn courage, conduct and dicision which promised what he would have done had he been subsequently stoutly opposed. Why try to sully the Laurel leaf on the brow of Picton's old Comrade and Lieutenant, why accuse him of a deed of blood and atrocity? Because it was only by such a serious attack and charge, that the anonymous slander-writer, could draw the eyes of the public from the glory of the day. Why if this tale be true does not this reciter of wrongs step forward, and like a second Cicero accuse a second *Cataline*. Generals as well as Peasants are amenable not only to the tribunals of public opinion but to that of justice?

But he is not alone. McNaghten assisted at the Hecatomb, and as quiet spectators, our brave Officers and Soldiers must all have shared in the crime. If so, when they return, are we to receive them as assassins? Will the fond expecting wife turn from the murderous hand of her husband with a shudder, yet all this is within the possibility of such a Tale. But we scout it as we do the envious, nameless scribbler, who could write such lies. May he come back with the gallant souls who are about to reap the reward of their toils and dangers, and we have no doubt he will choke with bile and envy at the honors which will await them, and the caresses which will be lavished on them by their anxiously expecting Families and Friends.—With Sir Peter Teazle we say "Oh! that their own venom would choke such fellows." I was about to conclude when I happened to see a paragraph in the Gazette saying "that the vindication of Sir John "must make you both look silly, and that your de- "fence to all unprejudged persons would be Sir J. "Keane condemnation." Is it possible that the Gazette can for an instant, after the Letter of Vindex, believe the calumnies. By his own shewing the Gazette should not believe one anonymous correspondent more than another. There are two. If he believes the other's more than Vindex he falsifies his own position. But between two stories one good and one bad, why not believe the best until further proofs are adduced? Our moral and Christian principles should lead us to give slow belief to Evil report, but your Cotemporaries bias is I am afraid rather the other way. This Publication has an old feud with Sir John, it is to be hoped it is not hereditary. At all events it would, in an adversary, be but fair to wait his opponents coming. Then launch the Editorial Thunder; then Strike the Blow; and if report speaks true he will soon have opportunity, as Sir John will be here

ANON.

Concan 30th Oct. 1839.

DISTRICT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The Public are requested to take notice that the following cases have been considered during the past month, and they are earnestly requested to discourage Street begging by not giving to paupers at their doors, but by referring them to the Secretary of this institution.

RECEIVED CASES.

NAMES.	AGE.	RELIGION.	NATIVE OF WHAT PLACE.	GROUNDS, AND NATURE OF RELIEF.
Martina Cardoza.	25	R. C.	Bombay.	A widow, reduced to great debility with diseased eyes, sent to General Hospital.
John McAslem.	30	R. C.	Bombay.	A cripple in both arms unable to work, admitted to pension of 4 Rs. a month.
Manuel Rodrigues.	35	R. C.	Bombay.	Has Paralysis pensioned on 2½ Rs. a month.
George Phillip.	25	Protestant.	Calcutta.	A servant out of employ and weak, without friends, 2 Rs. a month allowed till he gets stronger.
Boodan.	30	Mahomedan.	Scinde	Swelled legs sent to Hospital.
Peter Burton & wife.	45	Protestant.	Cape.	An old soldier of Runjeet Sing now discharged and quite destitute, passage and subsistence found them to go to their friends at Bangalore.
Francisco de Santa.	80	R. C.	Penang.	A ship's cook, lame, but of bad character, but in much distress, 3 Rs. a month allowed till he can be sent to Penang.
Anna Byers.	60	R. C.	Cochin	Old and infirm widow of a conductor, 2 Rs. a month given, till enquiry can be made as to her right to pension.
Maria Assis Pererca.	50	R. C.	Goa.	A widow, sick, and destitute, 2 Rs. a month allowed till she gains strength to work.

IMPOSTORS AND OTHER REJECTED CASES.

Joa De Deass.	45	R. C.	Goa.	Able to work.
Anna Mary.	40	R. C.	Goa.	Able to work and has relatives to assist her.
Andrasia Pinta.	22	R. C.	Cochin	Offered a passage to Cochin, but refused it.
Marian Roza.	35	R. C.	Hyderabad	Able to work.
Diana.	35	Hindoo.	Bombay.	Support for his children offered him in Dhurrumsalah, himself to work, but refused to accept it.
Jhunoo.	20	Mahomadan.	Bombay.	Lame from confirmed Rheumatism, offered admittance into Dhurrumsalah but refused it.

31st *October* 1839. S. H. BUCKLER,—*Secretary.*

N. B.—The above does not include 8 males, 4 female and 5 children admitted into the Dhurrumsalah during this month.

Proceedings at the Quarterly General Meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce held on Saturday the 2d November 1839.

J. SKINNER, Esq. in the Chair.

The Chairman having read the Report of the Committee's Proceedings for the last Quarter, it was moved by S. D. Murray, Esq. seconded by W. F. Hunter, Esq. and.

Resolved.—That the Report now read be adopted by this Meeting, and that the same be printed with its Appendix.

Moved by S. D. Murray, Esq. seconded by W. E. Hunter Esq. and.

Resolved.—That the Committee circulate a Subscription List among the Members and other Merchants, and Ship Owners of this Port in favour of the London Seamen's Hospital.

Moved by S. D. Murray, Esq. seconded by T. Cardwell, Esq. and.

Resolved—That the best thanks of this Meeting be conveyed to J. Vibart, Esq. Revenue Commissioner, for the numerous valuable papers Communicated to the Chamber during the past Quarter.

C. B. Adams, and J. C. Stewart Esquires, on the nomination of J. Skinner, Esq. seconded by F. M. Davidson, Esq. were ballotted for as Members and elected unanimously.

Moved by J. G. Frith, Esq. seconded by J. A. Russell, Esq. and

Resolved.—That the thanks of the Meeting be given to J. Skinner Eqs. for his conduct in the chair.

R. X. MURPHY.
Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce
2d November 1839.

CABOOL RACES.—4TH DAY SEPT. 14.

A Sword value 1200 Rupees, the gift of His Majesty Shah Soojah, Weight for Age.

Winners Extra. Heats 1½ Mile.

	S.	lb
Major Daly's G. A. ...The General..(Woosnam) ..	10	8..4 4 1 1
McRouth's ..G. A...Sir Andrew ..(Backhouse) ..	9	12..1 2 2 2
Mr. Mitchill's B. C. B. H. Skirmisher (M. Kean)..	10	8..3 1 3 Dr.
Mr. Foster's C. A. Saladin (Smith) ..	10	3..2 3 Dr.

The following horses were drawn G. A. Monarch. C. Cape H. Fusileer. G. A. Strawberry, G. A. Tom, W. A. Sam Slick, G. A. Dooranee. Br. C. B. H. Lancer, B. A. Sultan, C. A. Harkaway and G. A. Reformer.

1st Heat.—Sir Andrew took the lead and rated it all the way with Saladin, Skirmisher and the General holding in the rear, about a ¼ of a mile from home Saladin took the lead by little more than a length and maintained it to the distance, Sir Andrew came up half way up the distance both hard at work and much punished, Sir Andrew winning by a head,—from the punishment they received both swerved across the course and Saladin bolted just after passing the winning post amongst the crowd and fell, throwing his rider who was cut over the eye and much shook; but for this circumstance it is supposed he would have won the heat, Skirmisher came up at the distance, and was only beaten by a neck. The General *was distanced*, but there being no one at the distance post it could not be claimed.

TIME. 3. 4½.

2nd Heat.—Sir Andrew off at score, Saladin laying well with him for ¾ of a mile, when the latter was beaten off, Skirmisher and the General holding. Sir Andrew again rated it the whole way, at the distance Skirmisher came up, both at work, the latter winning rather easy by little more than a length, in 3.5½ Saladin was injured it is believed by the fall in the first heat and was drawn.

3rd Heat.—It was now getting dark (the races being run in the afternoon) that it was impossible to see the Horses at any part of the Race except when passing the post, as they came past the first time Sir Andrew was leading at a good pace, Skirmisher 2nd, holding hard, and the General last, nothing more was seen of them till they came close to the winning post, when to the surprise of every one the General and Sir Andrew were running neck and neck, both at the whip, the former winning by a Nose, Skirmisher beaten by about two lengths. This heat no time could be taken.

4th Heat.—When they passed the General was leading, and he won the heat easy by a long distance. The General was sulky in both the first heats, as he was when running for the Envoy's purse, no time—Skirmisher, Saladin and Sir Andrew each had their Backers, but Saladin the favorite, in some instances being backed even against the field.

REMARKS.—With regard to the first heat, Skirmisher made a magnificient rush at the distance, came up cleverly on the inside in consequence of the other two horses swerving, and was declared a winner by most of the bystanders, amongst them General T. and other old and experienced officers, perfectly uninterested in the races. The owner of Skirmisher claimed the race, and the Judge Captain L. acknowledged he did not see the horse, his attention being so much taken up the other two, and Saladin's bolting.

Skirmisher is a Ghazepore Horse, and the best Country bred that has appeared on the Turf for a long time. Sir Andrew is as honest a horse as ever ran, and the accident which happened to Saladdin was particularly unfortunate, as he is matched against Knight Templar 10.3 each, 1½ mile for 100 G. M. to run when the Lancers return to Meerut—Mr. F. has got about 300 G. M. on the Race.

2nd Race.—The Beaten Purse, Handicap, Heat 1 Mile.

Mr. Janwins	C. A	Moses	9	12..1 1
Mr. Todd's	G. A	Snip	10	4..2 2
Major Daly's	G. A	Little Rover	9	7..3 3

1st Heat.—Snip took the lead, but was soon caught by Moses, they ran together to the distance, when Moses came out and won easy.

2nd Heat.—Moses took the lead, Rover 2nd, and Snip holding in the run, but too far, for he could not make up his ground when called upon, and was beaten by about two lengths, Snip the favorite against the Field.

Thus ended the first Cabool Meeting, and a better one could not have been, Horses evenly matched, and considering the time the horses have had to train, (little more than one month) and the weights they carried, it must be admitted by all the timing is *excellent*.

Stewards. Col. Conyingham....1st Bombay Light Cavalry. Capt. Lowe.... Lieut. Pattle.. 16th Lancers.

A return match of Cricket was played between the Bengal and Bombay Armies, in which much good play was exhibited on both sides, and terminated in favor of the Ducks, after a severe contest of three days. The Ducks with two Wickets to go down.

Cabool, Sept. 17th 1839.

HIGH WATER TABLE 5TH NOVEMBER, 1839.

	MORN.	EVNR.
Tuesday	10 25	10 41
Wednesday	10 56	11 12
Thursday	11 26	11 41
Friday	11 56	0 43

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 1st, Lieut. Col. Thos. Dickenson, Engineers, from Kandallah.
Oct. 27th Lieut. Walker, 26th Regt. N. I. from England.
Nov. 2d, Lieut. and Qr. Mr Chas. Giberne. 16th Bt. N. I. from Poonah.
Do. do. Surgeon R. White; Vaccr. N. E. D.
Do. do. Capt. Trevelyan, 2d Lt. Cavalry.
Do. 3d Ensign W. G. Hughes, 4th Regt. N. I. from Panwell.
Do. 2d Ensign F. Stanley, from Poonah.
Do. 3d Major J. P. Cumming, Eur. Regt. from Poonah.
Do. 5th Sir F. T. Ford, 20th Regt. N. I. from Do.
Do. 4th Ensign J. T Goodfellow, 20th Regt. N. I. from Do.
Do. 2d Capt. Russell, 18th Regt. N. I. from Bushire.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 2d Capt. J. G. Hume, 15th Regt. N. I. to Vingorla.
Do 1st Ensign W. G. Hughes, 4th Regt. N. I. to Panwell.
Do. 3d Capt. G. Pope. D. Assist. C. Genl. to Calicut.
Do 4th Lieut. Col. S. Hughes, C. B. 19th Regt. N. I. to Karrachee.

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. TUESDAY, 5 NOVEMBER, 1839. No. 3287.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Poona, on the 31st October, the Lady of the Rev. A Goode, of a Son.

At Mazagon, on the 1st inst. Mrs. R. Hughes Thomas of a Son.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

November 1. Ship Lord Castlereigh, P. Tonks, Master, from Calcutta 18th September, Spoke the Urania from Liverpool bound to the Persian Gulph off Mangalore.

Do. do. Ship Sullemany, A. McFarlane, Master, from Calcutta 12th Sept. Cochin 22d Oct.

Do. 2d.—The East India Company's Schooner Emily, Mr. Henry Blowers, in charge, from Bushire, left Bushire, 19th Oct. touched at Lingah on the 17th

Do. do —Her Majesty's Brig Algerine, Lieut. Thos. H. Muson, from Trincomallie, 8th Oct. 1839.

Do. do.—Ship Urania, Edward Noakes, Master, from Liverpool, 20th June 1839. Put in water and fresh Provisions; bound to the Gulph.

Do. do.—Her Majesty's Ship Wellesley, bearing the Flag of His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir F. Maitland K. C. B Commander in Chief of H. M. Squadron in India, Thos. Maitland Esq Captain. from Madras, 6th Oct. Columbo, on the 21st, brought up the harbour 3d Nov.

Nov. 3d.—Schooner Richard Mount, G. Longridge. Master, from Mauritius, 1st Oct.

4th.—The East India Company's Cutter Margaret, Munjee Ally, Syrang from Surat.

DEPARTURES.

Nov 3d.—Ship Ann, W. S. Murray, Master, to London.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

DELHI GAZETTE.—OCTOBER 23.

We are fortunate this week in placing before our readers a pretty good budget of news from different camps, and although it is not, certainly, of a very stirring nature, it is no less interesting. It will be seen that the non appointment of General Nott gives universal dissatisfaction, and our hopes, that we should have been able to corroborate what our Agra Cotemporary published last week respecting the gallant Officer's appointment to command the Troops left in Affghanistan have been in vain; for it would appear that Sir Willoughby Cotton is to assume that command, we however believe that the appointment is not confirmed and the report may yet be true as regards General Nott; though our letters from Cabul and Simla to the 3d and 19th instant make no allusion to it.

The report of the troops being countermanded has to a great extent been corroborated by our last letter, and some work is yet in prospect for them.

Our news from Lahore and Ferozepore will be found entertaining and every one in these provinces will be glad to learn that the latter station is so much improving and that its climate is really so good; it is a spot we must look to with great interest while the navigation of the Indus and Sutledge is on the tapis, and are glad to observe that the Bombay Government have, at length, put the Steamer Indus into commission for the purposes she was at first destined.

From Cabul, under date the 28th Sept. a friend writes—"Dost Mahomed is a thorn in the side of our Envoy and Minister!—He has joined forces with the Troops of Morad Beg, and other Chiefs, and is ripe for mischief, in Kaloom.

The Troops which started from Cabul for Bameean, some time ago, have made but little progress. They have been detained by the Horse Artillery Guns, the roads being of a difficult nature. It is supposed that these Troops will have to proceed to Kaloom as Morad Beg, some three weeks ago, called upon His Majesty Shah Soojah to assist him, with both money and Troops, against Dost Mahomed—Many think that Morad Beg would not have received the Dost in a friendly manner, had he had Troops sufficient to have opposed him—but that he was forced to receive him, as a friend, through fear!—Time will shew!

We had a cloudy, windy and dusty day of it yesterday—but no rain fell in the valley, although a deal of snow fell on the Hills immediately to the S. W. of Cabul—To-day the weather is absolutely cold.

The 48th Native Infantry reached *Ghiznee* on the 19th instant, and they are now on their way back to Cabul with the state prisoners, hitherto confined in *Ghiznee Hyder Khan*, the son of *Dost Mahomed*, among the number.

You recollect Milne, Brigade Quarter Master to the Shah's Troops. He is now made a Commissariat Officer," and is to be stationed at *Bameean*.

The King talks of wintering at *Jellalabad*, and, in this case, Mr Macnaghten will accompany him, and leave Burnes to manage matters at *Cabul*."

A private letter from *Cabul* under date the 2nd October, gives the following intelligence.

The 4 Companies of the 48th Regiment N. I. under the command of Colonel Wheeler, returned from *Ghiznee* this morning, in charge of the State prisoners—amongst whom is *Hyder Khan*, the son of *Dost Mahomed*. He will be sent to *Hindostan*.

Three days ago the 35th and 37th regiments, under the command of Brigadier Sale, were ordered to be in readiness to proceed to *Khooloom* across the *Hindoo Khosh*, for the purpose of securing the person of *Dost Mahomed*, or of driving him away from that quarter—but, the deputy Commissary General having declared his inability to provide supplies for them beyond one month, the idea of sending off the expedition has been abandoned.

The 4th Brigade, and 4th Local Horse, are in addition to the 1st Brigade and 2nd Regiment of Light Cavalry, to remain at *Cabul*, and Major General Sir Willoughby Cotton will command the whole—indeed all the Bengal Troops left in *Affghanistan*.

The only Troops that will now go back to the provinces are the following; and, they expect to break ground about the 10th instant, viz:—

Captain Grant's Troop of Horse Artillery.
The Sappers and Miners.
H. M. 16th Lancers.
The 3d Regiment of Light Cavalry.

A small proportion of the Heavy Park will also go back, but I do not know to what extent.

Colonel Wade starts to-morrow, I hear, on his return to *Loodiana*.

Captain Watt and Lieutenant Newbolt are the two Commissariat Officers, ordered to remain at *Cabul*.

The weather is becoming sharp—and at nights our Servants and Camels suffer much from the cold.

Sir John Keane was very unwell, for several days, a short time ago, but is now, I am happy to say, much better. He goes in command of the Army as far as the *Sutledge*.

The Bengal Troops, going back, are not, *it has been decided*, to pass through *Lahore*, but are to leave that City about 12 miles on their left hand, and *Ferozepore*, 22 on the right; crossing the *Sutledge* at *Hurreke*, just below the junction of the *Beeas* or ancient *Hyphasis*, with that River.

Nicolson has not yet quitted our force—but, I believe, he intends proceeding to *Hindostan* presently, and probably to England, Durand, of the Engineers, resigned his situation in the *Shah's* service two days ago, and, I hear, Lieutenant Macleod will now be our Executive Engineer, in his room.

Captain Nash, late Baggage master to the Infantry Division of the Bengal Column, has been placed at the disposal of the Envoy and Minister at the Court of Shah Shooja ool. Moolk—and Lieutenant Ryves; 2d in command of the 4th local horse, has obtained six months leave of absence, to visit *Hindostan*.

From other authentic sources we gather that another Infantry Brigade is to be retained in Afghanisthan, in order that an efficient force may be readily available for crossing the Hindoo Kosh on the opening of the season to expel Dost Mahomed from the territories of the petty chiefs of Khooloom and Koondoos, whose extreme weakness, it is supposed, has enabled him to harbour there with 700 retainers and 2 guns, if before that time, his exactions and the desertion of his followers should not have compelled him to move. We have heard many exaggerated stories of Dost Mahomed's force, but the above which, we believe to be perfectly correct gives him but a small one, but which taking the country into consideration, may enable him to hold out for some time.

Since the foregoing was put in type, we have received the following additional intelligence from *Cabul, Octr.* 3.

Doctor Atkinson is ordered to remain at Cabul, as Superintending Surgeon in Affghanistan.

Captain Bygrave, Field Pay Master, is to remain at Cabul also.

The medical Depot and Field Hospital have been broken up, and Doctors Thomson and Ross ordered to rejoin their respective Regiments.

The Baggage Masterships of both the Cavalry and Infantry divisions have been abolished, and Captain Nash has obtained leave, for six months, to visit Hindoostan. Lieutenant Harriott has rejoined the Lancers.

Thirty of the Sappers and Miners, under a European Officer, are to continue at *Cabul*.

Major Sage, the Post Master, and Major Hough, the Deputy Judge Advocate General return to their respective appointments in the Provinces, with the Bengal column. Captain Wheler, of the 2d Light Cavalry, has been appointed Deputy Judge Advocate General to the Troops in *Affghanistan*.

Captain Douglas, Assistant Adjt. General, and Captain Paton, Assistant Quarter Master General, have been directed to remain with Sir Willoughby Cotton's Force.

One European Officer and the Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers, from each Corps at *Cabul*, for the 9th Company, directed to be raised, are to accompany the Bengal Column, on its march back to the provinces.

Major Todd in a recent letter, mentions that *Herat* is a perfect Desert; and that the few inhabitants left there, are in a state of utter starvation. Their numbers have been reduced from 100,000 to 5,000 within these last few years!

Pottinger is on his way to *Cabul*, with the treaty duly signed by *Kamran Shah*.

BY LETTERS FROM GHIZNI, WE LEARN that the Bombay Troops, from *Cabul*, under the command of Major General Willshire, reached that fortress on the 26th September, where they halted the 27th and 28th, and pursued their march on the morning of the 29th. They had got on very well so far; and they expected to reach *Quetta*, in *Shawl*, on or about the 20th of October, by *direct* route leaving *Candahar* on their right hand. On *this* route both forage and water are said to be abundant.

A bazar has been established *within* the fort of *Ghizni*, but, as a precautionary measure, a wall has been now built, near the large gun, to protect the Citadel, in case the natives of the Country, frequenting the bazar, should suddenly rise against it.

We much regret to find that since the period of Sir John Keane's Army quitting *Ghizni*, 60 of the Europeans left there in hospital have died. This would argue but little in favor of the climate! The weather was already *very* cold at *Ghizni*, and the followers of the Bombay Troops had suffered sadly from it.

It was supposed that General Willshire's Column would be called on, to aid in the capture of a fort or two in the neighbourhood of *Khelat-i-Ghilzee*.

REGARDING THE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE GHILZIES.—We have received the following from an Officer, who accompanied Captain Outram's Detachment.

"The success, which has attended Outram's exertions, has been productive of the greatest joy to the peacefully disposed inhabitants of Zoormut and Khurwar, who are more numerous than would at first be imagined. But we hear, that the Ghilzies of the Turunk Valley are collecting their tribes and sending their women and property to the Hills, so we must be prepared to meet with more serious opposition near Mookoor, than any we have yet encountered. The defeat and breaking up of Ameen Uddeen's gang of Khwajaks will however have shown our power and deprive the Chiefs of the service of near a hundred of their best men. The rascals fought most gallantly, and I never, in my small experience, saw a bolder stand made, considering the numbers. I and a party of three of my own men and three Sepoys were kept at bay for a quarter of an hour by *two* of them, who fired at us, and then rolled large stones on us every time we tried to climb the height they were on, and we were not 20 yards off at any moment, and whenever we tried to get on the crown of the Hill, another party fired on us from an opposite peak. But we persevered and not an individual of them escaped. When we seized the gang---men and women placed their extended hands in front of their noses, in the mode which a London snob does, when he "takes an observation." You know the way I mean, with one thumb resting on the nose, I am doubtful if this is usual with them or is the result of a trick played on some of them at Ghuznee, who were told that in saluting the Commander-in Chief or General it was necessary to approach in that way.

"The inhabitants of many Forts on our return to Camp, turned out and cheered the Detachment for their gallant conduct in having destroyed a race, that had for two hundred and fifty years, prevented cultivation, carried off their cattle, and that no King or Chief of Affghanistan had dared to attack prencounter"

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Camp near Cabool, 29th Sept. 1839

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has much pleasure in making known to the troops the result of an attack on a horde of Banditti by a detachment under the Command of Major MacLaren of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry.

That Officer with a promptitude highly creditable to him, on the requisition of the Political Assistant Captain Outram moved with a wing of his Regiment from the Fortress of Ghuznee, and after accomplishing a march of 50 miles in little more than 24 hours joined Captain Outram at Kulloogoo on the morning of the 18th instant and assumed the Commander of the troops assembled there; having heard that the Kajuck Tripe of plunderers had descended from the mountains, he he marched at midnight on the 21st to attack them with the details noted in the Margin.

A Wing of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, 50 of Skinners Horse under Lieut. Broadfoot of the Engineers; 150 of Christies Horse under Lieut. Nicolson; 150 Affghan Horse under Mahomed Osman Khan

The detachment came in sight of the Robbers at daylight on the 22nd when Major MacLaren made such an admirable disposition of his Force as completely to hem them in.

The Robbers are described to have defended themselves with bravery, but they were speedily overpowered, by the galantry of the Troops, and the whole band has been either killed or taken prisoners.

It will be satisfactory to the Army to learn that Major MacLaren reports amongst the captured some of the murderers of the late Lieut. Colonel Herring, and that articles have been discovered in their possession fully to prove that from this horde of Banditti issued the parties which by plundering our cattle and murdering our defenceless followers, occasioned such annoyance to the troops in their advance upon Cabul.

The Commander-in-Chief desires that Major MacLaren and the Officers and soldiers employed under his orders on the present occasion will accept the expression of his thanks for their patient endurance of fatigue and for their gallant bearing in the skirmish.

His Excellency will not fail to bring their conduct under the consideration of the Right Honorable the Governor General.

THE TROOPS AT SUKKUR AND SHIKARPORE.—Are on the *qui vive* for a move against the wild tribes in their neighbourhood. Mrs. Bean, on her way to join her husband, is now on the river; she is the first female adventurer on the Indus.

Our brilliant success in Afghanistan, and the movements at Joudpore have, for some time past, apparently thrown the intrigues at the Court of Lahore into the shade; and from the strict silence which has lately been maintained respecting the affairs of this territory, one might conclude that every department of Kurruck Singh's rule was proceeding with all the uniformity and tranquillity our Government could desire. This, however, has not been the case; the elements of discord, always existing in this state, but so well kept under control by the late Maharaja now appear concentrating their powers to effect a disorganization in the political Hemisphere of the Punjaub, whose termination cannot easily be foreseen by those who will find themselves, no doubt, obliged to interfere, for the purpose of re-establishing order.

Kurruck Sing who, it is said, has given offence to Dhian Sing the clever and crafty Minister, by his obstinacy in refusing the passage of supplies for the Army to pass through his territories, has still further encreased this division by taking to his council and favour one Cheyt Sing a bold, forward and intriguing person, who, presuming on the degree of favour in which he stood, endeavoured by all the means in his power to supplant the present Prime Minister, and with so much success, that he substantiated many claims to privileges and honours and obtained them from the Mahraja.

This state of affairs was not, of course, to be borne by one, whose share had been so great in the councils and political influence of the late King, and the consequence was, an intrigue with now Nehal Sing, (Kurruck's son) and many other Chiefs to put this intrusion to an end by the murder of its cause.

On the 8th of this month Now Nehal Sing, the worthy son of a worthy father, surrounded the palace, before day light, with his troops and in the very presence of Majesty, 'tis said in open Durbar, the unfortunate Cheyt Sing was cut down; three or four others Chiefs of less degree were also sacrificed and, it is said, that one was shot so close to the Maharaja (a question might be asked for whom the shot was intended) that his Majesty himself was slightly grazed. All the guards were then changed and Kurruck Sing put under *surveillance*; the whole party moved in a few days to Umritsir to enjoy the Dusserah, but great care was taken to keep strict guard upon the Maharaja, who, seated on an elephant between two Regiments as if to do honour to "*the Divinity which doth hedge a king*" was, in fact, a strictly watched prisoner. The Treasurer, a prime favorite of the late Maharaja, and, among his counsellors, only second to Dhian Sing, has been thrown into prison with 30 seers weight of Irons on his person, accused of the weighty crime of omitting to introduce the Heir Apparent to the Treasury. Bene Ram is supposed to be immensely rich and has ten Battalions under his command, these doubtlessly have been looked to.

Dewan Sawun Mull, the Ruler of Mooltan, has been sounded and has, for some time past, declared that he will hold himself and the resources of his Government, the largest in the Punjaub, at the disposal of Now Nehal Sing; the youth, it will thus be seen, has had no few temptations thrown in his way by the artful Minister, who so short a time ago figured in the solemn farce of adjuration upon the body of his late master as to sustaining the fortunes of his favorite son. We have heard that Shere Shing keeps in the back ground but is upon the side of his nephew, who, we fear, is a tool to effect the end of his aspirations; perhaps to be thrown aside when his turn comes, and the end of those who now make use of him is attained. The above is not taken from Native reports, with which, in every exaggerated form, the City of Delhi is teeming.

There seems good reason, at any rate, for the interference of our government if they wish to preserve the inviolability of the Punjaub and to keep Kurruck Sing on the Throne now tottering under him; it will not be their policy we suspect, though perhaps the best, to let these brawlists fight it out among themselves, until they be convinced, by undeniable proofs, who holds the strongest party in the state.

From Ferozepore we learn that Captain Lawrence has been in an almost dying state, from fever caught whilst engaged in settling boundaries, our Correspondent informs us that he is now quite convalescent.

Two Resallahs of Skinner's, under Lieutenant Martindell, proceeded to Shikarpore during last week, and only two Russallahs of Cavalry remain; a Regiment of Regulars is said to be much required. The much talked of disease which was to have appeared among the horses has not yet made its appearance, for there has scarcely been a sick horse among the Artillery and Irgulars. Some deaths have occurred among the Europeans from a drinking bout; but from ordinary causes and common disease scarcely a man has died, in fact our correspondent states, that he believes *Ferozepore* to be as healthy a station as in India. The Town is increasing wonderfully, new streets almost daily springing up and some of the shops are described as handsome, whilst a continual bustle gives evidence of a good deal of business being transacted. Part of the old Fort has been pulled down and a new one is being built, the cantonments can boast of some capital houses and several others are in a forward state; workmen were very scarce at first, but have now flocked thither in numbers.

The Ghaut is thronged by a number of boats and the traffic on the river, is much on the increase since the tolls have been reduced and put upon a more sensible footing, every boat, large or small having, formerly, to pay the same duty, which is now regulated to their size or *amount of* carriage. Several officers returning for their families have passed through Ferozepore last week, they came the dangerous part of the route with Lieut. Conolly's escort and then pushed on. Mrs. Macnaghten joins Lieutenant Conolly at Lahore and then marches towards her destination, the road being now safe except between Julalabad and Cabul. Chokees have been established at every 200 yards through the Khybur pass.

Brigadier Hunter was to leave on the 15th instant; his loss will be much felt at *Ferozepore* as well to the Army in general. The Troops there hope to get Colonel Paul.

GREENWAY'S AGRA JOURNAL,—OCTR. 19.

THE RENCONTRE AT OONCHAH SHUHUR.—The following, we understand, is an authentic copy of Colonel Sutherland's letter on the subject of Lieutenant Douglas's unfortunate rencontre at Oonchah Shuhur, by which a Native was so seriously wounded as to cause his death:—

"To LIEUTENANT CONRAN,
Commanding Detachment Artillery.
NUSSERRBAD.

"SIR.---With reference to the correspondence that has passed between us, on the subject of the unfortunate collision which took place between the Detachment under your command and the people of the town of Oonchah Shuhur, I have the honour to acquaint you that Major Thoresby, on the part of the Jyepore Regency, has considered it unfortunate that you should have sent a party of Europeans, instead of Natives, into the town of Oonchah Shuhur, at night, to enforce your requisition for carts. But there is no reason to doubt that the man who was wounded, and who subsequently died of his wounds, met his death by drawing his sword on, and wounding Lieutenant Douglas, the Officer commanding the Detachment so employed.

"2. Under these circumstances it is not intended to take any further notice of this unfortunate affray, beyond that of assuring the Jyepore Government that more timely intimation will be given of the approach of troops; and requiring them to enjoin their local authorities to be more attentive, than they have heretofore been, to the requisition of Officers commanding troops proceeding on service.

I have, &c.,
J. SUTHERLAND.
Offg. Agt. Gov. Genl."

RAJPOOTANA AGENCY; *Camp Joudpore 15th October*, 1839.

We are happy to hear that Mr. Oldfield, of the Civil Service, against whom Dr. Mackinnon, at Tirhoot, prepared many complaints, has been restored to his appointment, and directed to receive the full pay for the period of his suspension. We presume this complete refutal will involve the removal of Dr Mackinnon from his appointment.

In consequence of the serious illness of Mr. Cumine, we understand Mr. R. Campbell has been ordered to Etawah, to assume charge of the offices of Collector and Magistrate.

Mr. Unwin has been ordered to officiate as Magistrate and Collector at Mynpooree.

The Reverend Mr. Chambers is expected at Agra early in December.

AGRA UKHBAR. OCT 24.

We give the following morceaux from the letter of an esteemed correspondent in the Camp; it would appear Shah Shooja in his newly acquired Majesty already considers himself sufficiently strong in his power to be able to dispense with the guiding and protecting hand of the British Government. It is perhaps lucky for him that that Government thinks otherwise.

Camp, Cabool 5th October.

"Whilst the papers say, that Mr. Macnaghten has, at the request of the King, applied for certain troops to remain, it is notorious that he is particularly anxious to have them all withdrawn, saying, that the country would never become settled, as long as they remain. All are disgusted at having to remain after the labours and privations which they have undergone ---'its most cruel to the native troops.

"Sir John is expected to leave this on the 10th Instant, to the universal satisfaction of those whom he leaves; next to never having come amongst us, his departure is the most satisfactory occurence that could take place. Never was Commander-in Chief so unpopular.

"Accounts have been received from Capt. Outram, out on special duty---every thing had been easily settled with the exception of one refractory individual, and no doubt he will give in also. Troops are not required here.

"They cannot do without that real soldier Brigadier Sale—he is to remain at Cabool to take care of them all;—he deserves better employment."

"Captains Backhouse and Anderson of the Shah's service, with Lieut. Spottiswoode of the Stud, and three Officers of H. M. '3th Light Infantry, were at Peshawur on the 10th October en route to Delhi, were they will prepare some Mountain Artillery for the Shah."

AGRA.--Reports have reached this of a shocking, tragedy having occured at the Court of the Seik Rajah at Lahore, in the massacre of the prime Minister Cheyt Sing, and twelve other nobles, in full durbar and in presence of the Rajah. No farther paticulars are given.

It is said, that the Sipree Contingent will relieve the 23d Regt., as escort of the Governor General, at Gwalior, and will accompany His Lordship through Rewah to Mirzapoor.

CALCUTTA.

ENGLISHMAN. OCTOBER 23.

Sir Jasper Nicolls has arrived at Calcutta, and will land this evening, at five o'clock, and proceed to take up his quarters at the Government House in the Fort.

A letter from Simla of the 9th instant, mentions that the Sikh Mission was expected to arrive there the following day, accompanied by Mr. George Clerk, C. S. and Dr. Gordon,

It was to be received at Government House, on the 12th, and arrangements had been made for a series of Races (at Annandale) Balls, at Homes, &c.

We regret to learn that Mr. Henderson, the Deputy Secretary to the Bank of Bengal, died at Serampore on Saturday last. He had been suffering for a very considerable period.

We hear that Mr. Hampton, now in the house of Fergusson and Co., will, in all probabilily, succeed Mr. Henderson, unless the Directors should resolve to admit Mr. Lee's claim as 'heir' to the office.

No. 197.

To J. YOUNG, Esq *Sheriff of Calcutta.*

General Department—Marine—Steam,

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of a Petition signed by you in behalf of the British and Native inhabitants of Calcutta, assembled at the Exchange, on the 5th instant, enumerating the grievances to which the Petitioners have been exposed by the present imperfect system of Steam and Overland Communication between this empire and Great Britain; praying that the Supreme Government will urge upon the Honorable Court of Directors, to close with a proposition approved by Her Majesty's Government and submitted to them by Mr. T. A. Curtis, on behalf of a Joint Stock Company to convey the mails between Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Point de Galle and Great Britain by means of powerful Steam Vessels; likewise; soliciting that the Petition may be submitted to the Hon'ble Court, with the favorable recommendation of this Government.

2. In reply, I am directed to state, that copies of the memorial have been forwarded to the Hon'ble Court, with the expression of a strong opinion from the Local Government, in favor of establishing a scheme of Steam Communication with all the presidencies, either through individuals and private Associations, or through Government Steamers.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Council Chamber, the 9th Oct. 1839.

The following officers are transferred to the 24 European regiment. *Oct.* 24.

Captain and Brevet Major	C. Andrews,	64th N. I.	Lieuts. and Br. Captains	C. Cowslade,	70th N. I.
ditto	J. Steel,	41st N. I.		T. Wilson,	17th N. I.
2d	A. Davidson,	13th N. I.		J. Bedford,	48th N. I.
3d	ditto	21st N. I.		J. Buncombe,	14th N. I.
4th		28th N. I.		J. L. Revell,	7th N. I.
5th		8th N. I.		C. H. Naylor,	6th N. I.
1st	A. A. Wilson,	36th N. I.		Lord H. Gordon,	23d N. I.
2d	J. A. Fairtlead,	8th N. I.		G. B. Michell,	9th N. I.
ditto	G. R. Talbot,	36th N. I.		W. Gibb,	34th N. I.
3d	ditto	8th N. I.		T. F. Tait,	28th N. I.
ditto	W. L. Hall,	36th N. I.		T. H. W. Mayow,	14th N. I.
ditto	A. Grant,	30th N. I.		J. Liptrott,	30th N. I.
4th		4th N. I.		W. B. Lawley,	57th N. I.
5th	N. Vicary,	56th N. I.		T. Brodie,	10th N. I.
Lieuts.	H. Mackenzie,	35th N. I.		D. Atkinson,	12th N. I.
6th	G. W. Golding,	21st N. I.		G. Jenkins,	21st N. I.
7th	A. H. Corfield,	25th N. I.			
8th	J. Barrett,	69th N. I.			
Ensign	N. E. Sherwill,	5th N. I.			
9th	A. Boyd,	47th N. I.			
10th	H. J. Houstoun,				

CALCUTTA COURIER.---OCTOBER 23.

We are glad to see that the *Agra Ukhbar* has the candour to publish the letter of VINDEX on the subject of the many calumnies published in that not over scrupulous journal against Sir John Keane, the British Envoy, and Shah Soojah. We never harboured the thought that there was any truth in the vituperations with which the Journal above mentioned so frequently abounded. It appears from the letter of VINDEX, that the slaughtered prisoners were liberated, and are now some of them with Dost Mahommed. That the murdered Woolly Mahommed deserved a much worse fate than being shot, having caused six of the men who were approaching to receive his proffered submission, to be fired upon and killed—surely this treachery merited the severest punishment. The fanatics who were punished in like manner, deserved the punishment they met with. They warred not with our soldiers, but wreaked their vengeance upon inoffensive and defenceless grass-cutters and camp followers, and when taken were treated as murderers---which they were. We refer our readers to VINDEX's letter.

BENGAL HURKARU.---OCT. 24.

The Shipping Report of this-morning announced the arrival of the *Golconda*, Bell, from Bombay 6th September and Madras 6th October, and the *Governor Doherty*, O'Brien, from Moulmein 7th Oct.

A letter from Quetta (Shawl) dated 20th September, says, "There is much speculation afloat with respect to this (2d) Brigade, Sir John Keane having made no provision for or even mention of General Nott. His Excellency has, however, written the General a most insulting letter accusing him of neglecting the sick, whereas, the neglect was really on Sir John's part, who paid no attention to the General's repeated appeals, describing the state of the men, begging that medicines might be sent, and urging, that the troops might be moved to where they could be hutted---there being neither wood nor workmen for that purpose in all the province of Shawl. We expect a "flare up" when Generals Nott and Willshire meet. The former commands by virtue of Her Majesty's commission, while the latter has but local or *Fane* rank. Yet Sir John Keane, it is rumoured, has ordered Willshire to command in Shawl. If so it will cause great discontent amongst the Company's officers, all of whom consider themselves injured by such unjust supersession."

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—OCT. 25.

SHIP COLOMBO.—The *Colombo*, Captain McKellar, from Calcutta on her way to Suez arrived in the roads yesterday. We subjoin a list of her passengers and remind parties who may think of proceeding home Overland that passages will be difficult to procure on board the Steamers now that the destruction of the *Atalanta* has reduced their number, and that they will do well to take advantages of the opportunity afforded by the arrival of this excellent vessel, the character of whose Commander, an Officer of the Royal Navy, stands so deservedly high with the Indian public.

PASSENGERS.

Mesdames Boileau and Chester and two Children, Captain Boileau, Messrs. Chester, Inglis, Delbruck, Oakes, Young, Halkart and 8 Native Servants.

THE LATEST FROM KURNOOL.—We have just been favoured with the following Extract of a letter from Kurnool dated 20th Instant.

"The affair detailed, was as pretty, smart and dashing as could possibly be. Nothing really could be more noble than the conduct of the Sepoys; no obstacle daunted them—the instant that the "advance" sounded they dashed forward over wall after wall, under a very sharp fire and closed with the Nawaubs followers, many of the men had their swords quite bent. Nearly all the killed and wounded were by the sword or dagger. White of the 39th was stabbed dead. Yates of the 34th was stabbed in two places; Colonel Wright also received a severe wound from a Creese. Nearly all the Chiefs were killed or made prisoners. The men of the 34th in hand to hand combat took five handsome Standards, and Lawrence of the 7th another. These the prisoners reported had been prepared and presented to the several Chiefs by the Nawaub about a month ago. When the "Cease firing" and "Assembly" sounded there were some striking scenes: the men of the 39th not more than 75 bayonets, crowded round the 34th and shook them by the hand declaring that they were a fine set of fellows and had fought just as well as themselves. All plundering was stopped, but still in such a moment something would be got hold of and one of the 39th having pulled out of a palqui a bag containing about a hundred rupees immediately called out to the 34th and opening the bag threw out the rupees saying "you deserve it as much as we do." The scramble was general among the Sepoys, but not a soldier of the 39th would touch a Rupee. The loss of the Enemy must have been great. About 30 bodies were counted in the Durgah, where the struggle took place and the line of pursuit was strewed with them, besides a considerable number drowned in the Toombudra which was not fordable. An hundred and four prisoners are in Camp, and Blair's Horse secured a number who got across the river. The Chiefs own to 500 Rohillas, 200 Arabs, and 300 Pathans, with a number of Matchlock Men. Probably when attacked they amounted to about 1200 Men, and the Infantry on our side, which had all the work to do numbered only five hundred."

We annex an extract of a letter from Kurnool dated 17th, such containing some interesting items of intelligence:—

"The 51st and two Companies of H. M. 30th Foot occupy the Fort under "the old Gentleman" who becomes more uncourteous every day, and returns point black refuses to all who ask permission to see the sights which really are well worth looking at. The concealed Arsenal and Store rooms are most extraordinary places and it is wonderful how works of such magnitude as have been carried on here could have remained so long undiscovered. Imagine a Cannon Foundery, Apparatus for borning Guns, four hundred Cannon and mortars, small arms of all sorts and sizes, Muskets, Matchlocks, double and single Mantons, Rifles, Pistols, in short an immense supply of arms of all sorts, and an hundred thousand pounds of gun powder, with cannon and musket balls in abundance, concealed in apartments chiefly within the walls of the Zenanah. A committee, of which Col. James is President, Bond, Balfour and two Infantry men, are Members, is hard at work, examining and taking accounts of the Stores discovered. By the bye I forgot in my last to mention that eight Elephants and about fifty Horses, were found in the Fort, some few of the latter are nice looking Cattle but the generality run rippish. A laughable scene took place when the Fort was first occupied. Guards were duly posted and all proper precautions having been taken, the Commander and his Staff walked the round of the Ramparts, and on their return were challenged by a Sentry, when alas not one of the party could recollect the Parole, and there they were kept for a considerable time, I state this to shew that our men knows what their duty is. A slight disturbance occured yesterday in the Pettah, occasioned by a man of the 39th knocking down a Rohillah, who objected to allow the European to examine his Pistol, and drew his dagger on the soldier. The Rohilla was wounded in falling, some say by his own weapon, others think that the European struck him with it, the affair caused some sensation at first, and an Officer in passing through the Pettah a short time afterwards was stopped by the Pathans, who also seized the bridle of another Officers Horse, but there the business ended."

THE MUNRO STATUE.—Sir Francis Chantry's *Chef d' Œuvre*, the magnificent Statue of the late Sir Thomas Munro, was opened to public view on Wednesday evening under a salute of 17 guns. The greater portion of the Madras Society was present on the occasion besides an immense concourse of Natives. The kindness of a Subscriber enables us to subjoin a description of the entertainment which followed at the Banqueting Room.

MR. EDITOR,—Having just returned from the Banqueting Room, where a very large Party of the Subscribers to the Statue of Sir Thomas Munro, were most hospitably and elegantly entertained by the Governor, I cannot resist the inclination I feel to give you same account of the Evening's proceedings.

"The Noble Room in which the Dinner was laid, was brilliantly lighted up. It was in fact a blaze of wax lights, and possibly the absence of the Trophial Insignia which graced it on occasion of the recent dinner to Sir J. Nicholls, gave the entertainment a pleasing variety of decoration, although those very Trophies would have been no inappropriate accompaniment in honor of one, who gained the well known eulogium from Mr. Canning, for having made his way through a hostile country, without the loss of one individual of his little band.

The hospitality of Lord Elphinstone is so well known, that it would be a waste of words to say that the repast was excellent, and that his numerous guests were delighted with his urbanity and kindness.

He paid some deserved compliments to the memory of Sir T. M—— and pertinently observed that after a lapse of 12 years, with so uncongenial a climate and so many vicissitudes and changes as India is subject to, it was no slight comment to the praise of that Great Man, that so large an assemblage of Subscribers, was *still* at Madras.

Sir R. Comyn as one who with the late Sir R Palmer (to whom he passed a pleasing tribute for his exertions in regard to the Statue) had been actively engaged with the Committee for its erection, spoke very feelingly and effectively. He thanked the Company for himself and the Committee, for the Toast which had been drank in requital for their labors. He paid also, as did the Governor, a high Eulogium to Sir F. Chantrey, who had produced this statue, the finest Equestrian Statue in the World.

I must not omit to say that the health of Lady Munro and her family, was loudly responded to, a fact which evinced that she still lives in the grateful recollections of the Society of Madras.

I was glad to observe Mr. Morris doing justice to a Toast which was certainly an important one on this occasion, "the Native Contributors to the Statue."

He reminded us of the title by which Sir T. M. was known in the Ceded Districts, "the Father of the People," and he alluded with great energy and zeal to the measures adopted by Sir T. M. to alleviate the condition of the Natives, and particularly of that part of India, where his life fell a sacrifice to a desire to visit them once more.

My lamp reminds me it is time for rest, and so good bye, Mr. Editor."

MADRAS HERALD.--OCTOBER 26.

The *United Service Gazette* of yesterday, says, that the *Colombo* anchored in the roads on Thursday "*on her way to Suez.*" We understand that this is not the case. The good ship is advertised to return to *Calcutta* on the 2d proximo, whence she will not sail for *Suez* till January next.

Advices from Moulmein to the 9th ultimo, have been received. They are not warlike in their character. Tharawaddie appears to be directing his attention to commerce rather than to arms, being engaged in sundry trading adventures. Whether this is a ruse, or not, time must shew.

CEYLON HERALD OCT 15.

Her Majesty's Troop Ship *Jupiter*, Commander Fulton, from Trincomalie the 6th Instant, and the Schooner *Ospray*, Captain Quinton, from Calcutta the 2d September, both anchored in the roads yesterday.

The Barque *Morning Star*, Captain Linton from London the 8th May, and Simon's Bay 29th August, arrived at Trincomalie on the 8th instant—and on the same day Her Majesty's Brig *Algerine*, Lieut. Mason, sailed for Bombay.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 5th NOVEMBER, 1839.

We have to announce the following arrivals since our last,—1 November, Ship *Lord Castlereagh*, P. Tonks master, from Calcutta 18 September—1st November Ship *Sullemany*, A. McFarlane master, from Calcutta 12 September, Cochin 22d October—2d November. The H. C. Schooner *Emily*, Mr. Henry Blowers in Charge, from Bushire 10 October—2d November, Her Majestys Ship *Wellesley*, bearing the Flag of Rear Admiral Sir F. Maitland K. C. B., from Madras 6th and Colombo 21st October, Thomas Maitland Esq, Captain—2d November H. M. Brig *Algerine*, Lieutenant Thomas H. Mason, from Trincomalee 8 October—2d November Ship *Urania*, Edward Noakes master from Liverpool 20 June—3d November, Schooner *Richard Mount*, G. Longridge master, from Mauritius 1 October—4th The H. C. Cutter *Margaret*, Mungee Aly Syrang, from Surat.

Passengers—per *Lord Castlereagh* R. Eglinton Esq. merchant, Lieutenant Manseragh 6th Royals, and 8 Natives of India.

Do. per *Sullemany*, A. H. Huschke, Esq.

Do. per *Emily*, Capt. Russell, Madras Native Infantry and 3 Natives.

Do. per *Urania*, John Floyd Esq. Surgeon; Thos. Gardiner Engineer and 5 others, and 23 Mechanics.

Do. per H. M. Ship *Wellesley*, Sir Henry Darrell, 18th Royal Irish, Dr. O'Connor Catholic Bishop of Madras.

Do. per *Richard Mount*, Mr. Pierson, Mr. Poulton, Mr. Aubin and one Servant.

The following Passengers are entered to proceed to England by the Ship *Bombay*, advertised to sail to day:—

Mr. and Mrs. Erskine and family, Capt. and Mrs. Durach, Lieut. and Mr. Warde, Lieut. and Mrs. Lavie, Capt. Price, Lieut. Wood, Lieut. Arrow, Mr. Wright, Miss Ayrton, Mr. H. F. Hunter.—At Tillicherry Mr. and Mrs. White Madras C. S.

The following is the last of Passengers by the *Berkshire*, Captain Clarkson, which was to sail for this Port on 1st Oct.

Mrs. E. E. Elliot, Captain and Mrs. Hale, Capt. and Mrs Manesty, Lieut. and Mrs. Stuart, Mrs. Wooler, Miss. Williamson, Miss. Hackett, Mrs. Duncan, Miss. Duncan Miss. Morgan, Miss. Manesty, Lieut. Sparrow, Mr. Evans, Cadet.—Mr. Hodgson, Do. Mr. Anderson, Do. Mr. Dunsterville, Do, Mr. Ponsonby, Do. Mr. Francis, 4th Lt. Dragoons, Cornet.

Messrs. Eglinton and Cator, whose names appeared in our list of the *Berenice's* Passengers, it turns out, did not arrive in time to proceed by that Vessel.

We continue to day our Extracts from the English news, supplying as large a stock of the most interesting as our limits will admit. There is a letter to Mr. Horsley Palmer on the Opium question, written in a moderate tone and containing a great deal of valuable information, which we recommend to the perusal of those, who take an interest in that question.

Sir Henry Fane, we hear, has had rather a smart attack of illness, and purposes, in consequence, coming down here sooner than he otherwise would have done.

The Calcutta Papers announce the safe arrival of Sir Jasper Nicholls at that Presidency. They also publish the General order appointing the Officers to the new European Regiment, and the answer by Mr. Secretary Prinsep to the Petition agreed to at the meeting on the 5th ultimo, which latter appears to have given satisfaction. In other respects they contain little of interest.

We rejoice to see the Admiral once more back in our Port. The next Packet, or at farthest the subsequent one, will most probably carve out some work for the squadron under his Command. The Salute fired yesterday was upon occasion of his Excellency's visit to the Portuguese Corvette. We hear that the latter Vessel, will most probably leave for Goa tomorrow.

Archive of European Manuscripts on the Grafton Collection
on 08 April, 2017

The *Semiramis* will be taken up to Aden by Lieut. Jenkins, who has been appointed, we hear, Assistant Political agent at that place.

The accounts from Cabul, derived through the Mofussel Papers, are rather disheartening—It appears that Dost Mohammed has found friends among the Chiefs, beyond the Hindoo Koosh, in whose Country he took refuge, and is organising a Force, avowedly with the intention of renewing the contest when circumstances favoured, and that this has been deemed of such importance by the Diplomatists, as to produce a change of measures, not of material importance certainly but enough to shew that the dethroned Monarch is still an object of some apprehension—A larger Bengal Force will remain at Cabul than was originally proposed, and Sir Willoughby Cotton takes the Command—We refer to our Extracts from the Papers above mentioned for a great many interesting notices from the Army, and particularly to the proceedings of Capt. Outram who has the merit of having hunted down a gang of Robbers, that has for ages set the Government at defiance, and been the terror of the Country.

From the same Papers we learn that the affairs of the Punjaub daily become worse and worse, and that there is now every prospect of a serious convulsion in that country—With such unruly neighbours, as we have there and in Affghanistan, it can hardly be expected that the Government of India will be allowed to remain long at Peace.

We understand that the *Urania*, Captain Noakes, which arrived in this Port on Saturday last, cleared out from England for Monte Video, but with sealed Despatches from the Court of Directors, to be opened in a certain latitude. The destination of the vessel proved to be Karak in the Persian Gulph. She has, one account says 3, another 2 Iron Steamers on board, with Engineers, Carpenters &c. a large quantity of coals, and every thing necessary to give immediate efficiency to the Steamers. The Decks were all fitted in England and on board and have only to be laid down. The *Urania*, it would appear, had very bad weather off the Cape, and was at one time in considerable danger. She has come in for water and provisions. The Steamers are said to be intended for the Euphrates and Tigris.

Several alterations, as regards the Dockyard, are in contemplation. The Courts of Law are to removed into the Secretary's office, and the present Court house devoted to public offices, connected with the Marine, the upper floor being reserved for the Superintendent's residence. The deputy Superintendant will reside in the Controllers Office, and that and the Master Builder's office will be removed into the premises now occupied by the joiners.

By the *Emily* we have advices from Karak to the 7th and from Bushire to the 10th ultimo. The sickness that had prevailed, for some time, among the Troops at the former place, had greatly abated, though the number in Hospital was still 33, or as one to ten, which is beyond the average of healthy stations. The prohibition to communicate with Bushire had been taken off by the new Governor, who is represented as a resolute character, determined to keep his place, now that he has got it, whether agreeable to the Schah or not, and who has opened Bushire to the English from no love he has to them, for he professes the bitterest enmity, but because he has a great affection for their rupees. The whole of the south of Persia is in a very disturbed state. A valuable caravan passing from Bushire to Shiraz had been plundered, the latter city itself still continued in a state of great excitement and tumult, of so alarming a character that the Schah had been obliged to remove the Schazedah and send Ferouz Mirza as Governor in his stead. A Cavalry Force under Manacheer Khan was ordered down into the disturbed districts with the view of restoring tranquility, but it was not known at the date of the *Emily's* departure, what success it had had. To add to the gloomy state of affairs the Schah had lost his eldest son, the Heir apparent, and his own health was very bad.

As an offset however to this gloomy picture, the Persians still plumed themselves upon the Victory they had won over the English in the Bushire affair. Throughout the whole Gulph and even as far as Mossoul, for the Arabs too had imbibed it, but one sentiment was entertained, and every where talked of, that upon the only occasion when the Persians and English had fairly met, the latter had been completely routed and forced to take refuge in flight. So industriously had this been spread among all the neighbouring People and so firmly was it believed, that in speaking of our desire to establish friendly relations with the powerful Arab tribes on the Euphrates and Tigris, the answer often given by these People was, "what is the value of your friendship and protection, when you cannot defend yourselves"? No event of late times has done so much to lower our name and weaken our power among these nations, as the unfortunate affair referred to, and it is to be hoped that it will serve as a beacon, to guard against the egregious folly of ever attempting to deal with a semi barbarous People, otherwise than by Force and violence. To talk of *demonstrations* upon such a People is the very height of absurdity, yet it is believed that the Admiral had no instructions from this Government to go beyond, and the result of such timid policy is just what might have been anticipated, a thorough conviction of their own superior power and a perfect contempt for ours.

The members of the Persian Mission, accompanied by the three Princes, still remain at Bagdad, awaiting the adjustment of the differences between the courts of London and Teheran. These Princes are pensioners on our Government to the tune of £ 2000 a year, and one is said to be the rightful heir to the Throne—Why we should burden the English or Indian Government with such persons seems a puzzle, unless indeed ulterior views are entertained, involving their playing a part, which is scarcely an honest or defensible policy to hold towards an Ally, with whom, up to a recent period, we had been on terms of friendship.—Bagdad was perfectly quiet, but had suffered greatly from the excessive inundation of the past season.

An intelligent friend who has just arrived from Constantinople, via Trebizond, Erzeroum, Diarbekir, Mossoul and Bagdad, mentions that while at Diarbekir, the news of the battle of Nezib arrived, that it was quickly followed by about 500 of the Egyptian Nizam, Deserters from Ibrahim's Camp, who enlisted in the service of the Sultan, that measures were taken to defend the Town had Ibrahim marched upon it, as was expected, his advanced Posts being at one time within 12 hours of it, but the subsequent events put a stop to his career. It would seem however that he had possessed himself of and garrisoned Orfa, thereby making an encroachment on the Turkish territory. The country is described to be in a very distracted state, Mahommed Ally having his Partisans every where, who are the great agitators of change and disaffection to the Sultan's government.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

LONDON GAZETTE.—AUGUST. 30.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 29th day of August, 1839; present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council:—This day the Right Hon. Richard Tailor Sheil was, by her Majesty's command, sworn of her Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 29th day of August, 1839, present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council;—her Majesty in Council was this day pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, and, in his absence, the Right Hon. Richard Lalor Sheil, President of the Committee of Privy Council appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 29th day of August, 1839, present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council;—her Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Charles Poulett Thomson, Governor General and Captain General of all her Majesty's provinces on the Continent of North America, and of the island of Prince Edward, he this day took the usual oath appointed to be taken by the Governors of her Majesty's Plantations.

The following article is substituted for that which appeared in last Tuesday's *Gazette*, viz.:

WHITEHALL, AUG. 28

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, unto the Right Hon. Thomas Spring Rice, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotton, by the name, stile, and title of Baron Monteagle, of Brandon, in the county of Kerry.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE AUG. 26.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon John Gardner Wilkinson, Esq., Fellow of the Royal Society.

WHITEHALL AUG. 28.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, constituting and appointing the Right Hon. William Viscount Melbourne; the Right Hon. Francis Thornhill Baring; Edward Adolphus Seymour, Esq. (commonly called Lord Seymour); Robert, Stewart Esq.; John Parker, Esq.; and Thomas Wyse, Esq., her Majesty's Commissioners for executing the offices of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland.—*Standard August* 31.

Mr. Barclay Allardyce, has now no opponent to his claim for the Earldom of Airth.

The late Sir R. Grierson Bart, was 106 years of age on the 15th ult., when he died. He was an officer in the army, and commanded the salute to be fired at Gibraltar, which announced to the garrison the birth of George IV. He had his half-pay for seventy six years, and enjoyed his father's property for seventy-three years. He died without bodily suffering, and had never known a days' ill-health.

A white hare, frequently seen amongst its numerous companions in the parks surrounding Lowthor Castle, was accidentally killed a few days ago by the scythe of a mower.

The English goverment has just presented 1000l. to the master and crew of a fishing-boat of Troville, near Havre, who, in December, 1837, had saved the crew of an English brig and carried them to England.

The Earl of Yarborough has sailed for Gibraltar, to be present at the marriage of his youngest son, the Hon. Commander D. W. Pelham, of her Majesty's sloop "Wasp, with Miss Sinclair, daughter of Captain Sir John Gordon Sinclair.

Married, on Wednesday, the 4th instant, at St. Martin's-in-the fields, by the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor, Captain Charles Stuart, of the Grenadier Guards, nephew of Lord Stuart de Rothsay, to Georgiana, eldest daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Sir John Gore, and Maid of Honour to her Majesty the Queen Dowager.

THE JEWISH DAY OF ATONEMENT.—The Jewish people throughout the world set apart Wednesday next, 18th September, to afflict their souls, and to humble themselves before the God of their fathers, against whom they have greatly rebelled. It is the impression of their teachers and guides, with that of serious Jews in general, that the century upon which they have entered (A. M. 5600 according to their computation, and which was begun last Monday) will be decisive as to their hopes as a nation.—(Globe.)

The number of medical graduates at Edinburgh this year amounted to 119, being 24 more than last—(Scotsman.)

We learn that Lord Glenelg is preparing to leave England with the view of residing two years in Germany.—(Courier.)

COLONIES AND ABORIGINES.—The first Dutch Governor of the Cape of Good Hope wondered how providence should have enriched the heathen Hottentots with abundance of herds and flocks, and immediately conceived the project of robbing them of their cattle, and converting their owners into slaves. The consequences has been, that the numbers, of this unfortunate people, the most inoffensive of barbarians, have been diminished from 200,000 to 32,000. In our colonies we have not been slow to act upon this Dutch creed, and with conformable results, Within forty years the Cree Indians have been diminished from 8,000 to 2,000 the last man and woman of the aborigines of Newfoundland were shot in 1833 by a party of Englishmen; so that like Dodo of the Mauritius, they may be considered an instance of the extinction of a race both of the bird and the Indians brought about by human means.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

HAILSTONES.—The water of hailstones has a milky hue, produced by flocky matter, which M. Girandin considers to be the origin of the deleterious principles designated by the term *miasmata*. Hailstones contain a considerable portion of organized and azotized matter, a sensible quantity of lime and sulphuric acid, but no sensible trace of ammonia.—*London and Endinburgh Philosophical Journals.*

BRANDING A DESERTER.—A few mornings since the operation of branding a deserter was performed in the Tower on a private belonging to the Fusileer Guards. The man was brought from the place in which he had been confined, and the shape of the letter D. was first marked with some colouring on his back, afterwards traced with a sharp instrument in longitudinal lines, *improved* by means of a needle fixed in a cork, and finally rubbed with a colouring mixture which it is impossible to eradicate. The man appeared to suffer a great deal of pain during his punishment, which was inflicted by a drummer, in the presence of Dr. Bowling, the surgeon of the regiment. The disgraced soldier was then subsequently conveyed to the military hospital.

LOVE AND MADNESS.—On Friday night a young gentlemen, named William Henry Legge, about twenty years of age, and son of the late General Legge, committed suicide. His affection for a Miss Eliza Sterry being disapproved by his mother. On Friday night he came home about a quarter past ten o'clock, in company with the young woman to whom he was paying his addresses. Having left her outside the house, he went into the parlour to his mother, and after a minute's conversation with her, he ran up stairs, seized a pistol, and rushed out of the house towards the young woman. He then knelt down, put the pistol to his mouth, discharged it, and fell a corpse at her feet.

WOODEN PAVEMENTS.—The paving committee of the vestry of St. Marylebone have examined all the different experiments in paving: they found the granite good, the asphalte good, and resolved in favour of the wooden block, as yet better. The following was their resolution, agreed to on Tuesday last:—"That it appears to this committee that the wooden block paving has proved itself equal to the traffic and paving of the whole of Oxford-street, and it is, therefore, reolved to recommend to the vestry to adopt the wooden block paving for that thoroughfare, subject to certain conditions and regulations.

ELOPEMENT.—A young European, as a Constantinople letter states, has recently carried off the most beautiful of the slaves in the harem of the Sultana Esme. The female fugitive took with her jewels belonging to her mistress worth a million of francs. They have not been traced, but if found will inevitably be put to death.

CHARACTER OF THE PRESENT GRAND VIZIER.—The Seraskier Khosrew Pacha is very old, but still displays great vigour. A complexion animated by much redness—an eye blazing with the fire of youth, under eyebrows whitened by time, impart to his physiognomy a singular expression: he limps, and can but with difficulty hold on his horse. Khosrew was originally a Georgian slave, brought up in the seraglio; he has since held several pachaliks, among others that of Egypt, under the expiring domination of the Mamelukes. In the capacity of Capitan Pacha he has commanded several expeditions against the Greeks. The bravery that he has always evinced—the good fortune he has had to escape from the revolutions of the court and empire—have procured him from the Franks the surname of the "Ulysses of the Turks." Distrustful, jealous, haughty, he can endure no advisers, no auxiliaries, and still less any contradicters; taking his agents at random, and almost always displeased with those he employs, he will do all by himself, and exhausts his activity in unprofitable details. This accounts for the slowness with which everything advances in his department, and in everything that depends upon him. How fatal this slowness may prove at a moment when, from all quarters, civil war threatens the empire! It is this that makes the Turks whisper among themselves that *danger will come upon on Arabian horse, whilst the limping Seraskier slowly moves in the heavy arabat of reform.*

(*From the United Service Gazette, July* 20.)

We mentioned several weeks ago a rumour that the naval and military commission would recommend the retirement of Brevet Colonels in command of regiments. Should this turn out to be correct, the regulation will affect the undermentioned commanding officers; Dambart, Grant, Ellison, Higginson, Grenadier Guards Freemantle Walton, Shaw. Bowles, Bentinck, Coldstream Guards; Cols. Hope, Scott, Drummond, Scots Fusilier Guards; Cols. Stawell, 12th Lancers; Thackwell, 3rd Light Dragoons; Sir J. M. Wallace, 5th Dragoon Guards; Richardson, Royal Horse Guards; Carter, Royals; Wilshire, 2nd; Dennis, 3rd, Sutherland, 5th; Sullivan, 6th; M'Caskell, and Williams, 20th; Goldie, 11th; Sale, 13th; Burrell, 18th; Thomas, 20th; Walker, 21st; Falconer, 22nd; Oglander, 26th; Hare, 27th; Simpson, 29th; Churchill 31st; Smelt, 37th; Valiant, and Fearon, 40th; England, 51st; Vigoureaux, 55th Campbell, 47th; Elrington, 46th, Woodhouse, 20th; Fergusson, 52nd; Fane, 54th, Allan 57th; Banbury, 67th; Arbuthnot, 72nd; Love, 73rd; Mein, 74th; O'Malley, 88th; M'Donald 92nd; Paty, 94th; Campbell, 95th; Brown, Riffle Brigade; Cockburn, 2nd West India Regiment Somerset, Cape Mounted Corps. Total 55 Colonels.

Mr. D. Urquhart is named by one section of the Reformers of Marylebone as their candidate at the next election.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.—Shooting cattle, poisoning pigs, stealing sheep; killing with the wadding of a gun fired at the person by way of "lark" in a fair at Felsham; killing Mis Jex, of Hanworth, by shooting without intent; the upset of the Wonder Brighton coach, without injury to the passengers; the escape of an infuriated bullock after receiving the blow intended to slaughter it, and goring seriously the face of the slaughterer; a terrific thunder-storm at Abingdon; severe injury to two lads thrown out of a cart at Croydon by the running away of their horse; the shooting of Ann Hayter by mistake for a deer by Thomas Mussell a woodman, at Downton, Wilts; a collision at sea between two vessels off Aldborough; a slight injury to the sons of Mr. Rowland, of Hatton-garden, by the overthrow of their cabriolet; the determined suicide of a young woman at Kensington; and a robbery to a small amount committed by two sweeps in the Palace—these are among the accidents and offences of the week.

The *Frankfort Journal* states that Prince Puckler Muskau has sold his magnificent domain of Muskau to Count Renard, one of the richest landowners of the state, for 3,000,000 francs. He is to form a principedom in Egypt.

THE MOORS.—On Saturday, the 17th instant, Lord Ossulrton and Mr. E, Bilgh started from Glenshiere Lodge, the shooting quarters of H. and E. Baillie, Esqrs., and bagged 170 brace of grouse between the hours of half past ten and seven o'clock, over three couple of Lords Ossulston's dogs.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

TO JOHN HORSLEY PALMER, ESQ.

My dear Sir,—When resident in China in 1834. I wrote you a letter containing opinions on the events which occurred after Lord Napier's arrival there. I am now induced again to offer my views on the more momentous events which a recent despatches from Canton have brought to our knowledge.

We have as yet, no very detailed accounts, but it is sufficient for my object to know that, under forcible restraint, Captain Charles Elliot, the chief superintendent of trade, and Consular representative of the British nation, was compelled by the local Chinese authorities to sign agreements to deliver up to them all the Opium belonging to British subjects, which was then in the vessels at the several anchorages off the mouth of the river leading to the port of Canton. The quantity of British property is stated at about 20,000 chests, which at 4 0 Spanish dollars per chest, and at the exchange of 5s per dollar, amounts in value to no less then 2,000,000l. sterling.

To effect this compulsory agreement, the special commissioner sent from the Court of Pekin had caused the foreign factories to be surrounded by a corden of troops. Captain Elliot, and all other British subjects, were "forcibly detained by the Provincial Government," "without supplies of food," &c. and, in short, were absolutely prisoners in their houses (hitherto deemed sacred while the British flag flew over them), and the general trade of foreigners was totally at a stand. The main features of the case are before you; but there is yet one—the acts of the said superintendent—which must cause considerable discussion in this country as to its validity—namely, his promise of indemnification to the holders of the said opium, on behalf of the British Government.

I will now advert to the opium trade, that being put forward as the proximate cause of all the evils our countrymen are enduring at Canton. Agitation has already commenced against it in England and America; publications have issued from the presses of both countries, loudly condemnatory of the traffic, and the use of the drug, and prizes are offered for the best essays against it. Until the close of the last century opium was admitted into China, paying duties as a medicine. It was then nominally prohibited by an Imperial edict, but still the Chinese authorities at Canton (with whom alone foreigners have any intercourse) permitted the warehousing ships to remain permanently at Whampoa, about 12 miles below Canton, where all foreign vessels discharge and receive their cargoes. About the year 1820 or 1821, owing to the increased importation of opium, the warehousing ships were ordered out of port, but the trade was steadily continued; the ships anchoring at Lintin, Canton, Lapsing-moon, Cum-sing-moon or other places convenient for the Chinese purchasers. They having arranged the scale bribes payable on each chest to the governor of the province, commander of the fleet and the chief officers of police, customs, &c., especially he latter, resorted in well manned boats to the British and other foreign ships having opium on board, and having paid the cost, either on board or at Canton, received the drug in quantities, varying from a single chest to 150 at a time. When the said Government officers could not place confidence in their countrymen for the due payment of the fees, it was arranged that a mandarin should, at fixed periods, go on board the ships, when each commander stated the month's deliveries, and the mandarin received the amount of dollars agreed upon for each chest. It is lamentable indeed, that such a state of trade should have existed, but the Chinese local Government was the blameable party. Their ill-paid officers have made bribery and evasion of the law the rule—conformity the exception of their conduct.

But, say the anti-opium party, that traffic is pre-eminently sinful, and all who aid in it are involved in the sin, as are all who use or abuse the drug. I do not intend to advocate the use of this or any other stimulant; nevertheless, scarcely a nation exists which has not one or more commonly taken by its people to exhilarate, or inebriate as their desires may prompt. Ardent spirits, of various sorts, in Europe and America; crude opium in Turkey, India, and amongst the Malays; bang (a preparation of hemp-seed) in parts of India; in most countries, tabacco, wines, &c., are used, to the injury, often, of the health and morals of millions. It would be a blessing indeed, could all men be induced to forego such indulgences; but since that is not to be effected, I boldly assert, from the experience I have had of Chinese habits, that I prefer, as a national vice, the use of opium prepared in the mode prevalent in China, to the use of any ardent spirit, and a happy thing would it have been, since stimulants we must have, had the British people adopted the opium in lieu of gin, whisky, &c. The abuse of either, no doubt, leads to disease and death, but a moderate use is quite compatible with the enjoyment of health and long life. The European spirit-drinking debauchee is a violent, often a furious madman. Crimes of all degrees of heinousness are committed by him, and he ends his days, perchance, under the just sentence of the law for those crimes. The Chinese opium debauchee is a dreaming, quiet, and useless member of society. He, too, ends his days in a pitiable state; but he does not superadd those violent crimes so injurious to others, which the former constantly does. Each dies beggared and despised, but the former often causes the death or destruction of the property of his nearest relations. I have known many Chinese, who habitually used the water (extract of opium (the only preparation of it in their country) for smoking without feeling the slightest injury. They were moderate men, like our gentlemanly wine-drinkers. As well, then, might we denounce our gentlemen, our wine and spirit merchants, for using or selling their commodities, because many low-minded creatures became drunken sots, as denounce the Chinese smoker or opium dealer because many of his countrymen took the drug in excess.

From the observation of Chinese customs, habits, and general system of trade, I have long since come to the conclusion that our trading in opium (which is there as great a national luxury as tea with us) is as little sinful as the trading in any other stimulant with other nations; and, could the British Government induce the Chinese to authorize its admission on payment of fixed duties (as was proposed by many of the members of the Imperial Council in 1836) we should, in my opinion, have no cause whatever for self-condemnation.

The opium trade has only by circumstances been made to appear more one of defiance to the Chinese laws than many other branches of trade which have been very extensively carried on by the vessels of every nation resorting to that empire. The law there prohibits the exportation of silver and of metals generally, and imposes such duties on many articles, as cassia, camlets, ginseng, pearls, precious stones, cornelians, watches, mechanical curiosities, raw and wrought silks, &c., that established prices for evading regular duties have been openly agreed to between importers or exporters, and the Chinese authorities to allow of the possibility of any trade in them being continued. In former years, before spelter was so largely sent from E rope to India, one of the chief returns for Indian cotton was that metal called tutenague to a very large annual value, and the whole was smuggled down to the ships. It would seem, then, that setting aside opium dealings, a considerable portion of the trade of China is conducted by setting at naught what are termed duties. The prohibitions and high arbitrary exactions on many things preclude the possibility of our merchants making returns for imports consigned to them otherwise than by the local Chinese authorities continually aiding in the shipment of Sycee, &c. The Hon. East India Company even during the few last years of their trade with China, must either have inundated Great Britain with teas, or do as other foreigners—ship Sycee as returns for their cotton, &c. They did so extensively and profitably, receiving the Sycee silver from the opium ships at Lintin on board of the Hon. Company's ships. Are we to scorn those who bribe for the introduction of opium, camlets, pearls, &c., and admire those who bribe for the carrying off Sycee silver dollars, spelter cassia, &c.? Why, the very residence of any foreigner permanently in China, at least in Canton, and the mainland generally, is against the laws of the empire. To learn its language by the aid of natives, to employ them as servants, to build or possess houses, and in many other things, constantly and of necessity done, are breaches of the law! Shall we condemn every one who has been by the peculiarly undefined state of international commerce compelled to such breaches? Rather may we cast blame on the natives of the world, who have so long submitted to that undefined intercourse. When a state refuses all treaties to bind and regulate her commerce with other states, as China does, and, either by laxity or absolute connivance of her officers, induces and encourages other states to pursue a traffic with her subjects not strictly in accordance with her laws, or the maxims of her moralists, I do say that it is imperative on her at least to communicate officially and directly with the Governments of the offending states before confiscating the property of their subjects, so introduced for a period of nearly half a century, by connivance of her provincial authorities, the sole regulators of foreign trade in general.

The Chinese Government, after encouraging by various means an enormous foreign trade, including that in opium, suddenly, with a view to the annihilation of that branch of it, commits unprecedented outrages on our consul and merchants, by force compels them to yield up an immense value of property, causes the greatest derangement in the operations of all concerned in the China trade both in India and Great Britain; destroys a large item of the revenues of India; and wholly, without condescending to make known its intention to foreign states, wages a cowardly war upon their unprotected merchants and their commerce, on the plea of the revival of mortality amongst the Chinese ministers and people, and a dread of the silver bullion of the empire being too largely exported as the balance of its general trade. The use of opium, and with it the export of silver, have certainly extended most widely since the great reduction of the former in price, which the competition of growth between the East India Company's territories and the free Malwa states has brought about; but it is erroneous to suppose that the abolition of the culture of the poppy in India would cause the disuse of the drug in China, or that Sycee silver would cease to be exported, should commerce with other nations be continued, and the balance remain on the general trade against China. Read what one of their great officers of state, Censor, &c., says in his memorial. He is named Cahoo Tsum, and was the chief opponent of the plan for legalizing the opium trade, when that question was agitated in the Pekin councils. He admits that in six provinces the poppy is cultivated all over the hills and open champaigne, and that the opium annually produced there cannot be less than several thousand chests." How is it possible for any Government to destroy a confirmed taste in its subjects for such a luxury? Is not the contrary proved from the fact which the reports that "while nominally prohibited, the cultivation of it has not really been stopped" in those six provinces? Would not the cessation of the foreign import of opium merely cause a general culture of the poppy in China? We may reply affirmatively, and adduce tobacco as an example. It is not generally known that tobacco, which was not indigenous in any part of the East, was introduced into China and other parts by the early navigators. It was, like opium, deemed a noxious drug in China. Edicts were fulminated against its use, prohibitions attempted against its introduction, and the difficulties thus created caused the price to be from dlr. 300 to dlr. 400 per picul (133lb. No effort of Government could restrain the people from its use; it was found to grow luxuriantly in many districts of the empire, from seed imported by foreigners; and now what is the result? The edicts and prohibitions are forgotten; men, women, and children, use it universally; and the price is about one-hundredth part of the former period, or dlr. 3 to dlr. 4 per picul.

Then, as to the export of Sycee silver, the same censor, Choo Tsun, states that it is a passion with his countrymen, in at least four provinces, to use foreign money—meaning Spanish dollars, in preference to the native Sycee. "Although of inferior standard, it is exchanged by them at a higher rate than the Sycee silver, which is pure." It is true, that large sums in silver have, since the cessation of the tutenague export, been annually remitted to India, and occasionally to London, but the small demand for our goods for many previous years had necessitated the importation of dollars into China, to such an extent for the purchase of teas, silk, &c., that even now, this great mandarin shows whole provinces use them as their currency We may now be withdrawing a portion of the silver we formerly introduced. It is but an article of trade, and the Chinese must be made to know, that it is impossible for a trading nation to be always receiving bullion and never paying. The Chinese, so long as working their silver mines is a Royal privilege, used only very limitedly, may feel the export of Sycee temporarily injurious, but, as its value augments from scarcity, their superstitious notions against taking much out of the mines will yield to the necessities of Government, and abundance of that metal will be again found to exist.

I propose now to assign some causes of this unusual step of the Chinese Government in seizing foreigners, and their property, during a state of perfect quiet and peaceable intercourse, which had existed for many years with at interruption. What can have created so sudden a degree of energy on the part of Government hitherto so supine? Will any one gravely assert that the opium import, or the Sycee export, after what has been shown above, can be the true causes? To such a belief I cannot yield, but rather attribute these aggressive acts to a determination on the Pekin Government to bring about the exclusion of all foreigners. Should we, as on all previous occasions, offer no resistance to the arbitrariness and arrogance of her demands on the present one, unchecked, she will proceed to greater severities, in imitation of her neighbouring nation, Japan; and fortunate will be those foreigners resident in China if, unlike that nation, massacre prove not the last deed of popular fury, excited by the calumnious and insulting terms in which all foreigners are spoken of.

It is evident that of late years the state censors have brought before the Council at Pekin many arguments respecting foreign intercourse. The free discussion of the opium question is proved by the published memorials of Cahoo Tsun and Heu Naetse, the one against the other, for its being made a legal import. We have but slight means of knowing what passes at Pekin, but natives, in connexion with high offices of state, have at Canton asserted that in the Imperial Council parties divided on the question of expelling all foreigners, and that it was not unfrequently agitated, especially as regard the English nation.

We have heard much of Russian influence and intrigue against our power in the East. It has been pretty clearly shown to exist in many parts of India. Western Asia, Persia, Burmah, &c.; and although the grounds for the belief of such intrigue may not be always well substantiated, we may admit that the spirit of her policy is to undermine the British supremacy every where. It is reasonable, therefore to infer that at Pekin, where a Russian college is maintained, and numerous functionaries, the same policy would be pursued, knowing, as Russia does, that there at least no counteraction of her hostile arguments could be exacted, we having no intercourse whatever with that Court. She know too, full well, that a very considerable item of the revenues of India arises from the sale of opium, and a still more important one from the sale of tea in this country, whilst both the British and Indian people benefit largely by the demand of China for the woollens, metals &c. of the one, and the raw cotton, pepper, rice, &c., of the other. What more effective mode could Russia adopt to cripple our efforts in the northwest of India than by annihilating our trade and revenue in the East India Company's territories, and thereby causing discontent amongst the people under their dominion? It is probable that the influence of Russia China may have had her fears excited as to our intention, our acts in India having been quite adequate to cause her great alarm. I allude to the large armament and warlike preparations in all parts of our Indian territories in 1837 and 1838, and the progress of our army to the north-west of India, by the latest accounts successfully as far as Candahar, and in progress towards Cabul. It is quite overlooked in England that our army is rapidly approaches the western borders of the Chinese Empire in Thibet. Their chief military stations on that frontier are at Yarkand and Cashgar and those cities carry on extensive traffic with the natives of Turkistan and contiguous states. Can it be supposed that China views with indifference such an army in motion from our possessions? The memory of our Napaul war, in 1817-18, and the fears then excited at Pekin, would set aside such a supposition. For many years she has known England in the East as an aggressive power. She has seen an increase in India from a mere mercantile factory to become the conquerors of all Hindostan. She has seen us spread our settlements to Singapore—attempt the capture of Macao and Manilla—forcing our trade with every port known to the Chinese, or visited by that people, and apparently willing to endeavour similarly to encroach in China. She therefore, as we advanced, closed the ports formerly frequented by our vessels, restricted us to the trade of Canton alone, and now, urged by her fears, and probably by Russian influence, takes the bold measure of seizing and confiscating British property, millions in value, and imprisoning our countrymen under the national flag, which should have protected them, every insult having been previously offered to it and them by making the site of of their dwellings a common execution-ground.

Is it too much to anticipate, that the next accounts from Canton may inform us of the seizure and execution of the Consul, or our leading merchants, as has been already threatened, if all the demands of the imperial commissioner are not complied with punctually?

It remains to be seen what step the British Government will adopt on the present occasion. She has been passive hitherto under every insult offered to her by China, but now to endure passively what has succeeded, without demanding redress of all injuries, and relief from the existing oppressive system of the Chinese authorities, would be most unwise. Our former threats, and petty attempts against them, whether by chiefs of the hon. Company's factory, or the lamented Lord Napier, lowered us greatly in the consideration of both Chinese and Europeans; but the time has now arrived when we must not bluster but act—when we must insist on full indemnification for all losses sustained, and complete redress of the many grievances to which we, as well as other nations are subjected in China. We must be content to forego all the existing advantages of our extensive trade with that empire—all the opening prospects of its indefinite extension to the many nations contiguous to its borders—if we tamely assent to the justice of her late aggressions—or on the other hand, we may command and insure all those benefits by a proper exhibition of our national power and the enforcement of international rights. We have now justice on our side. The Government of Pekin has adopted force to compel compliance with her demands. We may, with equal reason, now resort to a similar policy in furtherance of our views. That Government has hitherto treat with us or to put us on terms of commerce, or in a position equal even to Portugal or Russia. We may only demand to be, at the least, equally favoured. And surely it would not be unreasonable for Great Britain, through her foreign Secretary, to declare to the Government of China that the ordinary rules adopted by enlightened states for the conduct of commerce between their respective nations being totally disregrded by China refusing all treaties, all courtesies, and all official communications with foreign Powers. It cannot longer be expected that those Powers, especially Great Britain so deeply aggrieved, should be bound by their ordinary conduct to reciprocating nations in regulating their intercourse with China, we must not be content with ever varying commercial laws, enacted by provincial authorities, but demand, in the highest tone, defined treaties, both political and commercial, or the alternative to China of an aggression on her territory, or the occupation of an island, to secure the due protection of our subjects and their property. If, as is to be hoped, the British Government can be roused to insist on redress from the Chinese, let them equip a force promptly, to be sent under secret orders to the Canton river, and running directly (and without any communication whatsoever with the shore) up to the Bocca (or Bogue, as it is called), take possession of the fort, the men-of-war defending and blockading the entrance. No one who has seen that position but must assent to the facility of the enterprise, well conducted. Those forts are, by the Government, deemed the portals of Canton city and province. The consternation in Canton was extreme when the two frigates, in Lord Napier's time, passed them, and many natives asserted that if they had been taken possession of, the English might have commanded any terms; in short, that the city and province would be at their mercy.

Since Russia is admitted to trade with the land frontier of China, and to have representatives at the Court of Pekin, and Portugal has been allowed to colonize and fortify Macao and Islands adjacent belonging to the Chinese empire, why may not Great Britain demand similar privileges? To us the settlements of Macao would prove most valuable—far more so than any of the numerous islands lying off the coast. It has superior advantages as a port; its harbour might easily be much improved, it lies at the entrance of the river leading to Canton, by the inner as well as the outer passage, and arms of the sea form channels to various towns and cities on the expedition proposed, to treat with Portugal for the relinquishment to us of all her rights of Macao, which, in truth, are to her of no value, but rather a burden on her resources. Holding the forts at the Bogue, we might compel the Chinese to grant us, with the sanction of Portugal, the possession of Macao. Thither our ships and the Chinese vessels would resort to trade, each local Government would be free to adopt such fiscal regulations to secure its revenues as might seem requisite, and independently of each other; and I have little doubt, that in a few years that possession would become an immense emporium of trade, situate, as it is, on the high road to so many populous nations.

In conclusion, I would ask whether the western world can any longer submit to the illiberal maxims of non-intercourse maintained by China, Japan, and their dependencies? If those nations deny to the other portions of the globe the natural rights belonging to all men, of peaceful intercommunion, let them reap the consequences of such a policy. But, on the other hand, how greatly beneficial would be to all parties the fair system of trade, as conducted with all other nations under defined treaties, which insure peace and prosperity in lieu of aggression and plunder?

I have endeavoured to shew that the trade in opium is only one branch of an extensive forced trade in China, connived at by the Chinese authorities, that the drug is produced to a considerable extent in their own territory, and therefore not more to be condemned than many other portions of our trade there and elsewhere. That the use of opium is little, or less injurious than ardent spirits to those who use it in moderation, and that it is extensively used in many other parts of the east, consequently that it is not more criminal to use it than other intoxicants; that China has never defined the system of trade to be conducted by foreigners, and, therefore, we are not bound to assent to her arbitrary and sudden enactments, to the deep injury of our merchants and commerce; that she has made virtual war on them and the nation, by confining and coercing them, under military force, deprived of food, and under threats of being executed, on refusing to yield up their property; and finally, that British property of the value of of 2,000,000l. sterling has been seized, without any notice of such intention to the British Government, or its representative, and no indemnity promised by the Chinese Government. Much more might be urged on the various points contained in this letter, which you will readily perceive. I can, further, only hope, that the present opportunity may not be lost of placing our trade with China on a secure basis; and that the body of merchants of this country, so deeply interested in its prosperity, will lend their powerful talents and support in aid of those resident in our Indian possessions to induce Her Majesty's Ministers to adopt prompt and effective measures to obtain ample justice from China. Believe me, yours faithfully,

ONE LONG RESIDENT IN CHINA.

London, August 10.

IN RE SNOOKS.

If "the days of chivalry are gone, perhaps the heroic ages are returning; at least we have not for a long time read, out of Homer, so much warlike denunciation and bloody defiance as in the columns of the *Morning Chronicle* this week, in the affair of Brent, Snooks, and Company. Pray God no bones be broken, no blood spilt! There has been such a bubbling over of bravery, that had all the challenges been accepted that were given, we calculated there were not healths enough round London to accommodate the parties. So infectious a fierceness never set people by the ears

http://rsabombay.org.in/ on 08 April, 2017

before. The fire began at Canterbury, but spread in a few days to London, enveloping in its progress the Senior United Service Club, the Horse Guards, and the *Morning Chronicle* Office, besides a vast number of private houses; and is so far from being got under at the time of our writing, that it flares away day after day with undiminished, if not increasing force. It is a perfect civil war, grown out of a local broil.

Our readers know the particulars. Six persons, calling themselves officers, ride over a gentleman's grounds, committing trespass and damage; and the gentleman orders them off: they are insolent and provoking; and one of them, on the gentleman demanding his name, tells him "Snooks," at the same time trying to ride over him. And here let us pause, as the moralist says, to remark how truth will un-consciously assert herself even under the garb of falsehood. This man, when he merely intended an impertinence, betrayed his real character: what he said was literally false, but morally true. "Snooks" is a name conventionally associated with the mob—it means a blackguard. This man, then, declared himself to be Snooks—and *was* Snooks. Like Cinna in the epigram—

"Snooks vidiri vult, et *est* Snooks"

The six marauders, being mounted, then make off, followed by the outraged gentleman; from whom, however, they escape into their barracks, locking the gates after them. The outraged gentleman is as unsuccessful in obtaining redress from their Commanding officer as from them; and from the Horse Guards as from the Commanding-officer. At length my Lord Cardigan holds out redress in the shape of a horse-pistol, with which he expresses his readiness to shoot the outraged gentleman, if that will be any relief. The outraged gentleman declines being shot yet, and keeps demanding the names of the six marauders. The Six still skulk, nameless and viewless,* behind the walls of their barrack, clinging to the coat-tails of their Commanding-officer; but somehow they find others to fight their battles, not merely in the field but in the press, whither now the cause is moved; these literary friends of their selecting rather unfortunately as their *cheval de bataille* the subject of the anonymous, which they (nameless themselves) are very discontent that the enemies of the unknown Six should choose to preserve. The editor of the *Morning Chronicle* venturing to reproach him of the horse-pistol for having offered the outraged gentleman no better compensation, is himself invited to make one at Wimbledon. Meantime other collateral pistols are being cocked. There's "Miles"—a person so calling himself; this tremendous "fellow" (as he designates his own antagonists) writes letters one a day, to the Editor of the *Chronicle*, which the editor has the good-nature to put in, full of abuse of the outraged gentleman, (whom he too, if permitted, will shoot); letters apparently intended to "drive the gentleman," as Sir Toby Belch has it, "into a most hideous opinion of his rage, skill, fury, and impetuosity." Miles says he is "an officer of rank;" which, if it is true, it was certainly very necessary for him to say, as no one, without entertaining a very despicable opinion of the manners, temper, and intellect of the class the writer thus claims to belong to, could possibly guess the fact from his letters. By saying he is "an officer of rank," Miles wishes you to understand that he is a person worth shooting at. But this is a *non sequitur*. We do not admit that a man is any better, worth laming because he has got an extra garter to his knee, or that his breast makes a more desirable target for one's lead for having a "lesser George" hanging to it by way of a bull's-eye. Let "officers of rank, who are so ready to swallow fire, know that, even considered in the light of portable mud-banks for the reception of leaden bullets, they are in no particular request; while, in any other point of view, the country is becoming, by exhibitions of this kind, daily more incredulous of their capacity to be turned to any useful account. Some political economist once published a pamphlet with the title "A Plan to make Dukes Useful" but it is much harder to find a way to render officers harmless. Our hope is in foreign wars, of which some seem to be getting ready as if on purpose to draught off the superfluous animation of the Snookses of the Eleventh Light Dragoons. —Spectator, August 24.

* The Six were at last dragged from their hiding-place, August 27th, after upwards of a fortnight's hue and cry after them. Here they are, as written down by themselves—to put respectable people of landed property on their guard.
"Rich Anthony Reynolds Capt., 11th Light Dragoons.
John Henry Forrest, Lieut., 11th Light Dragoons.
John Williams Reynolds, Lieut., 11th Light Dragoons.
W. C. Forrest, Lieut., 11th Light Dragoons.
J. W. Brotherton, Cornet, 11th Light Dragoons."
J. Cunningham, Cornet, 11th Light Dragoons.

MARRIAGE OF THE QUEEN.

It is our duty this day (Thursday) to make to the British people an announcement which they will receive with intense interest, and we hope and believe with unanimous satisfaction. We have received from a correspondent resident at the court of Brussels, and enjoying the entire confidence of that court, a communication which enables us to state, in the most distinct and positive terms, that a matrimonial alliance is about to take place between her Britannic Majesty and his Serene Highness the Prince Albert Francis, second son of Ernest, the reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg Saalfield. The august prince whom so high, and so auspicious, a destiny awaits will shortly arrive in this country, accompanied by their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians. He will arrive, we believe we may venture to say, to depart no more. He will arrive, we ardently hope, to impart new lustre and security to the British crown, and to constitute the domestic happiness and sustain the social virtues of the illustrious lady, by whom, in the ordination of a gracious Providence, the British crown is long, we trust, to be worn. The Prince Albert Francis of Saxe Coburg was born on the 26th of August, 1819. He is, therefore, three months and two days younger than her Majesty. The father of this prince, Ernest Duke of Saxe Coburg Saalfield, was born on the 2d of January, 1784; succeeded his father, Francis (the father also of the King of the Belgians), on the 9th of December, 1806; and married, first, Louisa, daughter of Augustus Duke of Saxe Gotha Altenburg, who died on the 30th of August 1831. The issue of this marriage was the Prince Ernest Augustus, now, together with his illustrious father, on a visit to the British court, who was born on the 21st of June, 1818, and the Prince Albert Francis, the distinguished object of this notice, who was born, as above stated, on the 26th of August in the following year. The Duke of Saxe Coburg Saalfield, the father of Prince Albert, contracted a second marriage on the 23d of December, 1832, with the Princess Maria of Wurtemberg, who was born on the 17th of December, 1792. We understand that her Majesty will not be present at the prorogation of Parliament; from which we infer the probability that the Queen's speech may contain some allusion to the nuptial contract we have felt ourselves authorized to announce. Be this, however, as it may, we venture confidently to predict that this interesting and important subject will be brought under the notice of the British Parliament early in the next session, and to intimate the probability that the next session of the British Parliament will be accelerated for the purpose of its consideration. It is gratifying to be enabled to state that the youthful prince who is about to acquire so strong a claim to the respect and effection of the British people is acknowledged by all to whom he is personally known to possess the graces of person and manner, as well as the more valuable and lasting qualities of intellect and disposition, which are calculated to render the respect and affection of a virtuous and intelligent people an easy and a natural tribute. We cannot conclude this announcement without breathing a prayer, in which the whole British nation will fervently unite, that the royal union which is about to take place may be productive of happiness to our beloved Sovereign, of augmented dignity and security to her throne, and of honour and advantage to her people. —*Morning Post, August 22.*

PER CONTRA.

Globe.—Some mischievous wag has sadly practised on the credulity of the *Post*, in an extraordinary account of the approaching marriage of her Majesty, the name, age, height, and all other particulars, personal, moral, and mental, of her supposed husband, being detailed with most amusing minuteness. We have reason to believe the extraordinary announcement to be utterly destitute of that which can alone give it interest—the quality of truth. One thing is certain, that the Queen will prorogue Parliament in person on Wednesday next.

The remarks of our contemporary are of no other importance than as they show the disappointment of the evening journals to carp at our statement, and their inability to meet it with a grave and authorised contradiction. We do not abandon any part of what we state, and beg to be understood as distinctly and gravely repeating every syllable of our announcement as to the approaching marriage of her Majesty.—*Morning Post.*

The *Augsburg Gazette* contains the following passage respecting the marriage of the Queen of England: ---"As some journals have inferred that the matrimonial alliance with the Coburg family was still doubtful, we can affirm, on good authority, that the meeting of several members of the house of Saxe-Coburg at London is for the purpose of settling the necessary preliminaries which must precede the marriage---that is to say, everything relative to the prerogatives and the revenue of the intended husband. As for the question of the marriage itself, and the mutual affection of the parties, all this has been since decided. The Duchess of Kent and the King of the Belgians have been the most zealous prosecutors of the alliance."

UNITED STATES' BANK.

"Advices from Paris, this morning, state that the banking firm of Hottinguer and Co have refused acceptance to the drafts of the United States Bank for about £400,000 sterling, which drafts were drawn against cotton shipped to Havre and London. This is the more to be regretted at this particular period, when the trade of Europe was fast recovering from the effects of the commercial depression which has been so severely felt during the last two years. We learn that several of the bills were taken up by firms in Paris for the honour of the endorsers, but those without recourse remain until some arrangements are made to relieve the difficulty. It is expected a leading mercantile firm in London will do all that is requisite to prevent further inconvenience.---(Courier.)

"An extraordinary sensation was created on 'Change this morning, by the announcement that Messrs. Hottinguer and Co., of Paris, who have hitherto acted as agents for the Bank of the United States, had allowed bills to be protested for about two millions and a half of francs, which were sold by the bank in New York previous to the sailing of the *Liverpool* steamer, and were subsequently negotiated in London last Tuesday, by various bankers and merchants, into whose hands they had come in the regular course of business. At first it was imagined that this proceeding would destroy the credit of the Bank of the United States, and lead to other unpleasant consequences; but upon inquiry it was ascertained that many of the bills had been accepted by third parties for honour of the indorsers, and that the remainder would probably be taken up by Messrs Rothschild and Co. for honour of the United States Bank. This arrangement would leave the affair in a satisfactory state, merely changing the agency from one house to another. There were some bills on Hamburg and Amsterdam sold at the same time, drawn by the United States Bank, which there is no reason to believe will be dishonoured.---(Sun.)

"United States Bank's Bills Dishonoured.---Extract of a letter from Havre, dated Sept. 14:

"This town, or rather the commercial portion of it, is quite in a commotion, in consequence of a circumstance of immense importance which has just occurred in the mercantile world. You are of course aware that Havre is the great *Entrepôt* of the products of the New World as far as France is concerned; and that its transactions with the United States of America, carried on by a double line of packet-ships from hence to New York and New Orleans, are, therefore, the transactions of the French nation. In their ambition to rival the manufactures of England, and consequently to dispense with them altogether, the commercial capitalists of this country have for the last two years overtraded in cotton. One of the fearful results of this gambling system of speculation has just fallen on this city like a thunderbolt. This morning a bill of the United States Bank for a sum little short of a million of francs was dishonoured by the house on which it was drawn in Havre, one of the oldest and most opulent commercial establishmants in France, and connected with the house of Baring, Brothers, and Co., of London. You can hardly conceive the consternation this circumstance has caused here, or the injury which is likely to accrue from it to the mercantile community. Many persons say that the act was rash and unadvised, and urge in strong terms the certain solveney of the United States Bank; while others, on the contrary, say that it was a well timed and well-managed *tour d' odresse*, to prevent the Americans playing the same trick with France as they did with England in 1837; that is, in plain terms, overreaching their too-credulous European correspondents. This latter opinion obtains among the majority of men of business in Havre. Be this, however, as it may, the American merchants in this town, as well as those native houses less largely engaged in heavy transactions with the Western Continent, or not so well informed as the house in question, are all in utter despair; and the Americans, so long every thing with the French nation, are now as much out of favour as they were before preferred by them. Since Havre became the Liverpool of France never was 'Change in so agitated a state as it has been all this day. America is now looked on as a bankrupt once more."—(Post.)

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

The *Moniteur* confirms the statement that Don Carlos has had Bourges assigned to him as a residence, and says, that the mission of M. de Tinant is to conduct the Prince thither. Upon this subject we find in the official paper the following telegraphic dispatch.---

"*Bayonne*, September 17th.---*The Prefect of the Basses Pyrenees to the Minister of the Interior.*---Don Carlos set out at 8 o'clock last evening for his destination. Every thing passed with the greatest order."

The *Indicature* of Bordeaux of Monday has the following: "Don Carlos is expected at Bordeaux. A commercial house of the town has received notice of his coming, and preparations have been accordingly made. It appears that on the Pretender's inquiring upon what footing he would be received in France, General Harispe replied---with the honours due to an unfortunate Prince; and it was on receiving this answer that Don Carlos crossed the frontier. Don Carlos, it is said, intends to fix his residence in Italy, abandoning all pretensions to the crown of Spain."

The *Capitole* asserts that M. de Tinant has made himself personally responsible, *corps pour corps*, for the safe custody of Don Carlos, but that all appearances of liberty will be left by this officer to the Prince.

The *Quotidienne*, which maintains that the submission of Maroto and the Carlist army in the Basque provinces has been procured by purchase, asserts that the price paid was four millions of francs.

"We are positively informed," says the *National*, "that the Infante Don Sebastian, in endeavouring to rally the Carlist troops, has been shot by his own men, and died on the spot.

We extract the following from the *Guienne*:---"As soon as the English commissioners, sent by Lord Palmerston to treat with Cabrero, arrived at his headquarters, the general gave them to understand that he was already aware of their object. During dinner, the conversation turned on different subjects; but, when the commissioners began to speak about bringing the war to a conclusion by means of treaties, Cabrera said, 'I do not like to talk about politics. I know that the object of all your treaties, all your measures, is the benefit of your commerce. If you will sell me some muskets, I will pay you in ready money. This is my diplomacy, and my system of spoliation.' Dinner being over, the Englishmen withdrew, astonished at the firmness of the *Scholar of Tortosa*.---A courier extraordinary was sent by Espartero to Cabrera with a copy of the treaty signed by Maroto, and urging Cabrera to avail himself of the advantages it insured to him and his followers; but he tore up the treaty before the face of the messenger, and told him that if in less than twenty-four hours he was not out of the King's dominions, he should be shot. 'This,' added he, 'is the answer you may carry to Espartero.'--Cabrera afterwards addressed the following letter to the English commissioners, dated Calanda, Aug. 7:

Gentlemen.—From having my mind filled with so many affairs, I forgot to tell you that I have enrolled twelve battalions of young men of Calatayud, Caspe, and Daroca, all used to carry the musket, but I am really in want of arms to equip them. If you will sell me enough and deposit them in the hands of my commissaries at London, you may assure Lord Palmerston that within three months I will make him a present of the head of Rapheal Maroto, because, he has not kept his promise of delivering into the hands of Lord John Hay the person of my King and Lord. I wait your answer. Accept, etc.

We are informed that Don Carlos, as soon as he perceived that Lord John Hay was making a move towards the Royal head-quarters, sent to warn him not to approach his person, as no treaty could be entered into with him, and that if he persisted he would be shot as a spy from Lord Palmerston."

The Bayonne journals say that the fate of General Guibelalde is uncertain. One account states that he had been arrested by the insurgents at Vera, and had been placed *en chapelle* (as is usual in Spain before execution), where he was snatched from destruction by Echeverria and Basilio Garcia. Another account, however, states that he was really executed, and that he 5th battalion being in open revolt during the whole of the 11th instant, Garcia and Eceverria were themselves in danger.

Our correspondent at Bayonne, writing on 15th inst., informs that the Navarrese battalions which accompanied Don Carlos to Urdax had no idea up to the latest moment that the Prince intended himself to take refuge in France. He imagined that they were only moving on the frontier in order to protect the departure of the Princess de Beira and the rest of the Royal family, and that Don Carlos would remain at their head, and either be victorious or die in battle, as he had solemnly pledged himself to do on first assuming arms in 1834. The indignation of these troops was extreme, and those that did not take refuge in France immediately dispersed themselves among the mountains. Our correspondent states that the utmost fermentation still prevails in the provinces, and that a Junta has been formed in Guipuscoa, which has declared that since Don Carlos has abandoned the province, that district falls back upon its ancient rights, and becomes independant of Spain. The disbanded Carlist soldiers who have not accepted the capitulation are said to be wreaking their vengeance on every body they meet bearing a Christino passport; and, as an instance of their ferocity, it is mentioned that sixty corpses of persons massacred by them had been seen lying on the road between Ormaisteguy and Villareal de Zumarraga. In Biscay, Castor Andechaga, who was erroneously stated to have made his submission, had been seized by Simon de la Torre, and immediately shot, in revenge for which some of Andechaga's soldiers had got possession of Simon de la Torre, and had inflicted a similar punishment on him—Among the refugees at Bayonne was the famous curé Merino.—Letters had been received at Bayonne from Cabrera declaring that, if Don Carlos should make any capitulation with the Christinos, he would immediately join the Republican party, and that many influential Carlists would follow his example.

A Madrid letter, of the 11th inst., states that the Chamber of Deputies was at length fully constituted, that M. Caiatrava had been elected President, and M. Zumalacarreguy first Vice-President. A proposition was read that day from a considerable number of opposition deputies, including the names of Messrs. Mendizabal, Las Navas, Arguelles, Zumalacarreguy, and Calatrava, demanding that a congratulatory address, on the happy events of the North, should be immediately presented to the Queen. This address was voted unanimously at the same sitting. It contained the following important passage:

"The Congress will ratify, if there be need, not only the employments and military grades, according to the Convention of Bergara, but it will occupy itself, to the exclusion of all other business, upon the measure relative to the *fueros* of the Basque provinces; the Congress being disposed to approve of every thing in opposition to the Constitution now in force, may contribute to the prosperity of the nation. The Congress has the honour to declare to your Majesty, that the object of its deliberations shall always be general pacification, which is to be obtained in as complete and durable manner possible, the interests the customs, and the traditions of the various provinces that compose the Spanish monarchy."

PACIFICATION OF SPAIN.

In our pages appear all the particulars of that most interesting pacification, the completion of which does immense honour to Lord John Hay, Espartero, and Colonel Wylde. To Lord John Hay, especially, great credit is due; for, when every one despaired of bringing about a pacification by ceding the *fueros* and conciliating the Carlists, he alone persevered, and, insisting with the pertimacity of his country, relaxed no effort till he had accomplished his purpose. The ridicule and the failure attending Munagorri's attempt would have disgusted almost any other man. As to the French, they gave up all hopes, and almost efforts; withdrew their commissaries, and allowed their agents to slumber, so that the basis of the pacification was altogether laid before they were aware of it. The French government, however, when once made alive to the possibility of effecting a pacification, has lent itself with zeal to every effort and every co-operation; and if more were necessary, Marshall Soult would have done it. We need not say how much Colonel Wylde's presence at the head-quarters of Espartero has contributed to bring the war to this successful issue. From the first interview between Colonel Linares and Espartero, to the last between this general and Maroto, the presence of the English commissary was powerful in conciliating and removing difficulties, as well as in giving confidence to the Carlist generals. Maroto has played a bold part---one liable to much obloquy; but in what he has done he has the adhesion of the ablest man in the Carlist ranks, Urbistondo; and of the most honest, Simon de la Torre.---*Morning Chronicle.*

No—to the disgrace of this nation, it will be recorded in times to come, that Don Carlos was not vanquished in the field, notwithstanding the assistance which England, sometimes by stealth, and sometimes openly, but always dishonourably, against the laws of nations, and in gross violation of a special treaty, furnished to his opponents. Even by these means Don Carlos was not subdued. England was to be still farther degraded—nay, the lustre of her reputation was to be tarnished almost beyond redemption, that the spite of our Whig ministers against Don Carlos for having, to a certain extent, "frustrated their knavish tricks," might be gratified. Yes, naval and military officers holding the commission of her Britannic Majesty,—agents commissioned by the ministers of her Majesty,—were actually employed in the dirty—dishonourable is too mild a word—in the dirty work of seducing the General-in-Chief of Don Carlos to betray his master, and of enticing the troops of Don Carlos to desert his standard. We defy any of our readers to point out to us a page in the annals of this country from which honest men, of whatever party, will turn with so much shame as they will shrink from that which chronicles this infamous transaction!—*Times.*

We look in vain in the prints under the influence of the government for any palliation of the participation of the British government in the execrable treachery of their *protege*—the murderer Maroto. They content themselves with lauding their degraded patrons and paymasters, and with declaring that the almost universal indignation with which the knowledge of this detestable negotiation has been received in England is confined to "Tories," insinuating, moreover, that that indignation arises from "the loss of pelf which some of the Tories have contributed to enable the Pretender to persist in the struggle." The ministerialists who say this do not we are persuaded, believe that any Tory has subscribed a farthing for Don Carlos; and the allusion to "loss of pelf" from such a quarter is most unluckily injudicious; for the people generally will now probably demand an account of the sums due to this country from Spain. We think also that our ministers should be called upon to explain why there should have been so many muskets and so much ammunition furnished to the Queen of Spain, when fraud, not force, was their policy? Farther, it is clear that any acute pettifogging practitioner in the purlieus of the Old Bailey would have discharged the honourable mission, which appears to have been confided to [illegible] Colonel Wylde far better, and at a much cheaper rate, than those officers, and who would have been moreover a much fitter character to manage such a matter. The "loss of pelf," therefore, has been great to the country, as well as the loss of character; and the former will be felt in quarters where the latter will not. Joseph Hume, for instance, will probably insist that he could have got a man to make a traitor of Maroto for half what Lord John Hay and Colonel Wylde will charge for that creditable feat, and insist that there has been a monstrous waste of shot and gunpowder in not commencing operations by corrupting the troops of Don Carles and marching home in triumph, instead of firing at them and running away. With what laurels would not General Evans have covered himself if he had only thought of the soldierlike and honourable mode of putting down Don Carlos which the Whig ministers have at last hit upon!---*Times.*

The people of Great Britain have, long since, turned away their eyes from Spain with loathing and horror. At last, however, something decisive has taken place, and that country will no longer be a human slaughter-house, infecting, with its horrible steams, the health of Europe.

Maroto and Espartero, the generals of the two armies, leaving their puppet Sovereigns altogether out of the question, have accommodated matters between them---the adherents of Carlos have long since fought for no other object than the preservation of the particular privileges and customs of their native provinces; these are guaranteed to them, and the Carlist host has dissolved like a mist.

Thus ends a civil war which, in its lengthened progress has been marked by greater barbarities, more unmanly crimes, more cold-blooded atrocities, more brutality, treachery, cowardice, and baseness, than are to be found crowded in a similar space of time into the annals of any country in any age of the world. The Syro-Macedonian era has often been referred to as that which is most disgraceful to our human nature; but even the Seleucidæ, monsters as the majority of them were, must give place to the Carlos and to the Morenos, the Cabreras and the Marotos, of the nineteenth century.

We grieve---not as politicians, but as Englishmen to see the tone adopted by the Tory press upon this occasion. We could not have conceived it possible that the sympathies of any portion of our countrymen could be really enlisted in behalf of the wretch who promulgated the Durango decree; we could not have supposed that any men who speak our language could have publicly mourned the death of our murdered countryman, Boyd---publicly acknowledged the murdered man as their private friend---publicly denounced vengence against his murderer---and could a very few years after, influenced only by a change of political views, advocate with fiery zeal the cause of the faction, aye, and even of the man by whom he was murdered. Still less could have conceived that any paper professing to speak the sentiments of an English party could have dared to show displeasure at the termination of these Spanish butcheries, or to impute the putting a stop to them as dishonourable so England.

Such, however, has been the case. With the disbanding of the Carlist army vanishes the little value which the Carlist securities still possessed; the advocates of Don Carlos in this country see, in the termination of the civil war, nothing but a pecuniary loss to themselves; and a morning Tory paper, acting as their mouth-piece, pours forth a torrent of virulent abuse upon all who had any hand in bringing about this event.

England is a dishonoured abettor of treachery, forsooth, because her agents have succeeded in dissolving a gang of miscreants, who perpetrated massacres under the sanction of a Spanish rebel; she has stained her escutcheon, because she has induced the leaders of these banditti to discontinue their barbarities, and to lay down their arms! We should be abandoned of our countrymen if we thought that it could be necessary to show that England has done less in the instance than every magistrate in every civilized country does whenever a great crime has been committed, in offering inducements to the accessories to give up their principal---we should blush for our nature if we thought that there was any considerable class of any country, who could read these complaints of partizans in tyranny, and speculators in blood, without indignation and disgust.

We, at least, will not condescend to answer by serious arguments the tirades of such men. We content ourselves with congratulating our countrymen that these scenes are at an end, and with offering in their behalf our thanks and congratulations to Lord John Hay and his companions upon the happy success which has attended their peaceful interposition.---*A tlas.*

SPAIN AND THE TORIES.

Pity the sorrows of the poor old *Times*? "The intelligence received from the Spanish frontier provinces, says the *Times*, is of a nature to confirm all the unfavourable anticipations which the treason of Maroto had suggested. Tristful are the Tories for the downfall of Carlos! Certainly their friend Carlos does them infinite credit; and while they talk of the *Crimes* of Maroto (whose character we have nothing to do with), we trust they will not forget the *virtues* of the crown-hunting craven, Maroto's late puppet. The should make a lion of him next season—if in a cage, so much the better. He will fitly add to the number of the beasts clean and unclean in the political zoology, the motly Exeter Change of Conservatism. Who knows?--Lord Brougham may receive him with an appropriate panegyric at Dover; and Sir Francis Burdett will set down his name as an honorary member at the Carlton. We hope he will make haste to "save his bacon," and carry it to so good a market. Though the Tories never, as the *Times* as sures us, "subscribed a farthing for him," they can't do less than give him a round of dinners. Our readers observe the mutual style of sympathy with the dispersing rebels which distinguishes the morning and evening organs of Toryism. To give up their lawless enterprise is no less than treason---to quit their puppet Pretender, who had neither head to direct, nor heart to stand by, his faithful followers, is a delinquency of the deepest dye. Why what a sheer drivel is this! The most lukewarm French friends of the dynasty now *de jure* and *de facto* established in Spain, are anxious only to *claim their share* of the recent negotiations. And, as to surmises and impressions about the doings of British diplomacy, there is no room for such; as the transactions are perfectly patent and notorious. Maroto's negotiations with Espartero, and the part taken in them by Lord John Hay and Col. Wylde, have been no secret from the outset. They produced an open schism in the Carlist camp when first entered upon; and Maroto, at a conference of the Carlist generals, laid before them the whole of the projected transactions. The conference broke up without coming to any decision; but the results have been what we have witnessed---the transferred allegiance of the *Marotist* party, and the secession and rapid dispersion, which is going on, of the Carlist remnant. All this is doubtless extremely *triste* to the *Times* and its comrades. It is probable England and Europe may form another opinion.—*Globe Sept* 13.

The Earl of Clarendon.—The reception which Lord Clarendon's speech on Spain has met with in that country is an event too remarkable to be passed by without notice. In the words of one of the addresses sent over to his Lordship, which we published on Thursday, we find that "foreign journals containing full reports of the speech were sought by the public with the utmost avidity. It was immediately inserted at length into all those of the empire, and, as if this were not sufficient to satisfy the general demad, various translations and copious editions of it were, and are being made, which will give it a degree of publicity never before experienced by any foreign document amongst us." This address is written by Senor Olozaga, in behalf of the most important political association in Madrid. General Espartero also bears testimony to the perfect correctness of all Lord Clarendon's views upon Spain, as well as to the masterly manner in which the errors and misrepresentations of others have been exposed and confuted by his Lordship. Our correspondent further informs us that addresses from towns, corporations, and national guards, in every part of Spain, expressing the same sentiments, are in the course of being forwarded to his Lordship. This seems to us to be altogether an unprecedented effect. When before did a whole nation rise up to give thanks for a speech?—and that speech by a foreigner, delivered in a foreign country? But we are not surprised at it. The Spaniards are a brave and generous people, struggling (now for many years) for that noblest cause which can ever animate a nation—civil and religious liberty; and, in all the events of their contest, they have looked for the sympathy and approbation of the free and enlightened people of this country. When, therefore, a peer of England, who had resided amongst them from the beginning to what we may now happlily call the end of the civil war—who had been made acquainted during the whole of that time with all their ends, with all their means, and with all their actions, and who had had personal intercourse with every minister and general to whom the state and the army had been entrusted—rose in his place in Parliament and bore his willing testimony to the public spirit, to the ability, and to the humanity of those who had been placed in authority and in command, and to the long suffering and patient endurance of the Spanish people, is it to be wondered at that a feeling of affection and gratitude should have been awakened, and that it should have been generously and warmly expressed? There is no theme on which the recent calumniators of Spaniards have more readily descanted than their ingratitude. We trust we shall hear no more of that. To Lord Clarendon himself we can conceive noting more gratifying than the testimony which a whole nation will thus have borne to his character, to his abilities, and to his eminent services. We greatly regret that our Government at home should have thought that a place of no work, and but little consideration, as the Mastership of the Mint, without a seat in the Cabinet, accorded with his Lordship's position in this country, and fulfilled the wishes of the Liberal party.—*Morning Chronicle.*

TURKEY.

A letter from Constantinople, dated 28th ult., in the *Carlsruhe Gazette*, states that Mehemet Ali had, on the 20th ultimo, sent a new communication to the Consuls of a more pacific character, and in which, after stating that he was waiting for the new definitive propositions of the Ambassadors, he expressed his readiness to accept any conditions which should appear equitable. The fact, which was attributed in a great degree to the influence of the French Consul at Alexandria, had excited new hopes at Constantinople, where, however, there are many persons who doubt the sincerity of Mehemet's declarations. The assurances of the Ambassadors have raised the courage of the Ottoman Ministry, and the Capukiaja of Mehemet Aly, who had arrived with a verbal message, and declared that his master would not reject the definitive propositions of united Europe as soon as a basis of negotiation should be established.--A letter in the *Augsburg Gazette* states that all the Ambassadors, with the exception of the Russian, had transmitted to their respective Courts the last note from the Porte. Another letter in the same journal states that a numerous divan held on the preceding day, at which all the ministers and grand dignitaries of the empire were present, it was resolved to pronounce a solemn anathema against Mehemet Ali if he should persist in his pretensions.

Two pages of the *Morning Post* of to-day, are occupied with a correspondence on the sad subject of the late Lady Flora Hastings. First is a letter from the Marquis of Hastings to the editor, stating that if he brings his case before the Lords, it will be stifled as an attack on the crown, and that there are technical difficulties that oppose his bringing the affair into a court of law. He therefore resolves on a publication, by which the facts are to be recorded hereafter. He gives a statement in the hand-writing of the late Lady Flora in the form of a case submitted to Sir William Follett, whose opinion was that there was no grounds for an action at law: then follow letters between the Marquis of Hastings and Lord Melbourne, between the Marquis of Hastings and the Marquis of Tavistock, the important part of which is a statement by Lady Tavistock, declaring that she as a matter of duty informed the Prime Minister of an opinion then prevalent concerning Lady Flora Hastings. Then follows a series of letters between the Marquis and Lord Portman which concludes with Lady Portman's statement, that is, simply that a belief existed at Court that Lady Flora was privately married, that Sir James Clark believed so, and that it became the duty of the lady in waiting to request the Duchess of Kent that Lady Flora should not appear in the presence of the Queen until the fact of such marriage was proved or contradicted. Lady Portman performed this duty. The Marquis of Hastings, it appears, refused to see either the Marchioness of Tavistock or Lady Portman, and would deal only with their lords, and by letter. Then follow the letters already published) of the Marquis and Dowager Marchioness of Hastings to Lord Melbourne and the Queen. Then come extracts from the letters of Lady Flora to her family, and passages from her diary. The whole correspondence appeals to serve no purpose whatever but that of keeping up feelings which would be only wise and proper to suffer now to sleep.—*Atlas.*

THE HARVEST.

The harvest is nearly closed in this part of the country There is little in the field but beans. All the crops are well got in. The hops have suffered since our last from the high winds, and they have been favoured also with bright sunshiny days. Picking partially commenced last week. This week the pickers will be pretty generally engaged. Some of the grounds are very bad from the injurious effects of the mould. The duty remains at about 200,000.l—*Kentish Gazette.*

The few hours (days we cannot say) of fine weather with which we have been favoured have been actively employed by the farmers. All around us are to be seen stacks of corn, and, as far as we can learn, got in better state than calculated upon. Altogether we anticipate more than an average harvest.—*Lincoln Gaz*

The price of wheat advances in the London markets, and all hopes of abundant crops are relinquished. The weather has been very variable, and in several parts of the country much injury has been done to the corn. The most unfavourable accounts come from Ireland. Any deficiency in England will not be compensated by excess in Ireland. More importations of wheat from abroad there must be; for it gold will be paid, and so the pressure on the money market—which means, pressure on every description of business, with a slack demand and low prices for everything but corn—will continue. The chief consolation is, that the real cause of this difficulty and distress, the restriction on the trade in wheat, must force itself upon the minds of men, and necessity may compel them to act on their conviction.—*Hull Advertiser.*

We regret to state that during the last few days the weather has been very unfavourable, and must considerably retard the harvest operations, as well as injure the crops in this quarter (Edinburgh).—*Caledonian Mercury.*

The weather at Glasgow continues in a most deplorable state, and harvest operations, which this week would be quite general were the elements propitious, will be most at a dead stand till the rain ceases. The briefest opportunities are, however, seized upon with avidity by the farmers, and in the intervals of the all but incessant drizzle of last week, a large quantity of grain was cut.—*Scottish Guardian.*

Gloomy as the metropolitan aspect of the heavens has been for some days, we learn with pleasure that the unfavourable symptoms have not been universal, and that in the provinces the harvest work has proceeded with little interruption. Many of our correspondents assure us of an average crop; and the notices on this subject which we glean from the country newspapers are, on the whole, far from discouraging.—*Dublin paper.*

Letters from America state the harvest to be over, and that they have never had one so bountiful. They can spare a million barrels of flour, if necessary, without increasing their present prices.—*Chronicle.*

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